The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamships Bremen and City of Baltimore.

Mr. Gladstone's Great Speech on the Irish Church Disestablishment.

Interesting Letter of Historicus on Private Property at Sea in War Time.

Important Speech of General Prim in the Spanish Cortes.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen Feb. 28 and Southampton March 2, and the *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool March 2 and Queenstown March 3, reached this port, the former vessel Saturday night, the latter yesterday.

Mr. FRANCIS CLARE FORD, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, has transmitted to the English Foreign office a report on the financial condition of the United States. He lays it down at the outset that the resources of the country are so ample, and the character of the people so energetic and industrious, that a suspension of their wonted prosperity can only be regarded as temporary.

The *France* has opened a national subscription to erect a statue to M. DE LAMARTINE on the Place de l'Hotel-de-Ville, with his well-remembered words engraved on the pedestal: "The tri-colored flag has made the tour of the world with the Republic and the Empire, with your liberties and your glories; the red flag has only made the tour of the Champ de Mars, dragged through torrents of the people's blood." The above-named journal has subscribed for 500 francs.

Mme. PREVOST-PARADOL is dead.

An attempt at a Socialistic rising had been made at Barcelona, but had entirely failed. Thirty-three prisoners were taken by the Volunteers of Liberty and conveyed to Fort Monjuich. The conspiracy had numerous ramifications in the Provinces. The inhabitants of Barcelona took no part in the plot, and great indignation is expressed against the leaders of the movement.

The *New Free Press* of March 2 alleges the existence of a note of the French Cabinet in reply to the Greek answer to the protocol of the Conference, and says: "The French Government regrets that Greece, only after the conclusion of the Conference, and after having given in her adhesion to the resolutions of the Conference, should have made explanations and demands which place in doubt, groundless it is to be hoped, her intention of actually conforming to the said resolutions. Greece could not but lose the sympathy of the Powers should she again try to bring about any violent catastrophe by hostile agitation."

The Chinese mail brings the news that Mgr. MOULY, Bishop of Pekin, has succumbed to a malady caused by the dangers and fatigues of forty years in that episcopate. His funeral was celebrated with great pomp on the 19th December. The French Legation, the foreign Diplomatic Body, and various high personages followed the coffin on foot.

The state of the works in the Mont-Cenis tunnel on the 1st February was as follows: From the South, 5,414 metres had been completed, and from the north, 3,860; making a total of 9,274 finished, and leaving 2,984 still to be executed.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Important Speech of Mr. Gladstone in Regard to the Question of Disestablishment—Reply of Mr. Disraeli.

In the British House of Commons, March 1, Mr. GLADSTONE made a very long and important speech on the disestablishment of the Irish Church. On rising he was received with cheers, and said: "I rise, Sir, to move that the acts relating to the Established Church (Ireland) and to the College of Maynooth, and the first resolution of the House of Commons in the session of 1867-'68, relating to the Established Church, (Ireland,) be read."

The Clerk then read the titles of the acts and the resolution referred to, after which the House went into Committee.

Mr. GLADSTONE then rose and said: The motion, Sir, which in concluding I shall present to the Committee is that the Chairman be directed to move the House that leave be given to bring in a bill to put an end to the Established Church in Ireland, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth. I do not know, Sir, whether I should be accurate in describing the subject of this resolution as the most grave and arduous work of legislation that ever has been laid before the House of Commons; but I am quite sure I should speak the truth if I confined myself to asserting that there has probably been no occasion when the disproportion was so great between the demands of the subject that is to be brought before you and the powers of the person whose duty it is to submit it. I will not, however, waste time in apologies that may be considered futile, and the more so because I am conscious that the field I have to traverse is a very wide one, and that nothing but the patient favor and kindness of the Committee can enable me in any degree to attain the end I have in view—namely, that of submitting with fullness and with clearness both the principles and details of a measure which, as far as regards its principles, is singularly arduous, and, as far as regards its details, must necessarily embrace matter of a character highly complex and diverse. Now, I cannot but be aware that, under ordinary circumstances, any one who undertakes to introduce to the House of Commons a subject of grave constitutional change ought to commence by laying his ground strongly and broadly in historical and political reasons. On this occasion I shall feel myself in the main dispensed from entering upon them. Under ordinary circumstances, in discussing the subject of the Church of Ireland—I mean had nothing already occurred in this House or elsewhere in relation to it on which I might take my stand—I should endeavor to pass in review the numerous—I may say the numberless and powerful arguments which, in my opinion, may be adduced to prove that this Establishment cannot continue to exist with advantage to itself or without mischief to the country. I should be prepared to show how many benefices there are in Ireland where, although there is a Church population, it can hardly be said to be more than an official Church population, for the members of these benefices are too often restricted to those whom we may reasonably suppose to be supplied by the families of the clergymen, the clerk and the sexton. I should show, Sir, how buttresses have been devised by the maintenance of this extraordinary system in the shape of those grants from the consolidated fund in this country, on the one hand to the Presbyterians under the form of the *Regium Donum*, and on the other hand to the Roman Catholics, under the form of the Maynooth Grant, without which it was felt that the maintenance of such an establishment in Ireland would be intolerable and impossible. I should endeavor to show how Parliament had been so conscious of the difficulties attending the position which it has held, that it has actually been reduced upon more than one occasion to waste away, by positive provisions of legislation, the property of the Church, in order that its magnitude compared with the duties might not too much shock the public mind. I should endeavor to show how in past times, and through all the evil years of the penal legislation that has affected Ireland, the authorities of this Established Church have unfortunately stood in the foremost rank with respect to the enactment of those laws on which we cannot look back without shame and sorrow. Sir, of the Established Church in Ireland I will only say that, although I believe its spirit to have undergone an immense change since those evil times, yet, unfortunately, it still remains, if not the home and the refuge, yet the token and the symbol of ascendancy; and so long as that Establishment lives, painful and bitter memories of ascendancy can never die. But, Sir, instead of lengthened discussion upon this and kindred topics, I hope I shall be sufficiently justified in passing at once to the measure of the Government by a reference to recent occurrences. In form, without doubt, this is the first, the very first stage of a great political measure, liable and open at every point to controversy; but in substance we cannot dismiss from our view that we are virtually taking up and are bound to prosecute the unfinished labors of last year. I refer to those debates which formed the main, almost the only, subject of party difference in the discussion of this House during the session of 1868. I refer to the large majority which in a House of Commons undoubted Conservative in its general spirit affirmed, notwithstanding, the necessity of bringing the system of religious establishment in Ireland to a close. I refer to the Autumn spent in incessant discussions of this subject before every constituency in the country. I refer to the elections in which the issue so clearly put was not less decisively answered. And lastly, but not least, I refer to that resignation of the late Administration on which I have not to pronounce one word of censure, but about which I am sure I am justified in stating that it was an unusual course. I have not one word of censure to utter, but assuredly I am justified in saying that it forms the most emphatic testimony to the character of that judgment which has already been pronounced by the representatives and by the people of the three Kingdoms. Nor shall I dwell in any detail upon the counter arguments which have been ably, sincerely and persistently used in defence of the Established Church. If I name them, it is to do little more than to say that we are responsible for this measure, and we who on this side are pledged to its general principles shall be ready upon every due occasion, with all respect to those who oppose us, to meet those counter arguments. It is said that the measure we are about to introduce will be adverse to religion. I believe it to be favorable, to be essential to the maintenance of those principles of right on which every religion must rest. We shall be told, more especially, that it is adverse to the interests of Protestantism; but we shall point to the condition of Ireland, and shall argue from the facts of that condition that the interests of Protestantism have not been promoted, but, on the contrary, have been injured by our perseverance in a system which reason does not justify. We shall be told perhaps, that we are invading the rights of property. No possible confidence can be greater than that with which we shall meet that argument. On former occasions, indeed, things have been done by Parliament, under the extreme pressure of the case, which it may be difficult to reconcile with the extreme assertion of the rights of property. There are clauses, and important clauses, of the Church Temporalities act of 1833 which greatly strain the abstract theory of property, and which I for one am totally unable to reconcile with its general rules. But, so far as I know, there is no imputation that can fairly be made against the measure we propose with respect to the rights of property by any other persons than those who hold what appears to me the untenable—I may even say the extravagant—doctrine that although Parliament has a perfect right to direct the course of the descent of property in the case of natural descent, lineage by blood, yet it has no right, when once the artificial existence of what we call a corporation has been created, to control the existence of that corporation or to extinguish it even under the gravest public exigency. Well, we shall be told also of the Act of Union; and I cannot, nor shall I attempt to, dissemble that on a point which has been described as essential we propose to alter that Act. The Act of Union has been altered on other occasions, though never for so grave a cause as this; but we shall confidently contend that while we are altering this particular provision of the act of Union, we are confirming its general purport and substance, and laboring to the best of our humble ability to give it those roots which unfortunately it has never yet adequately struck in the heart and affections of the people. And lastly, Sir, this claim I, for one, confidently—boldly make on behalf of the measure that we are introducing—I say we are giving effect to the spirit of a former policy. The great Minister who proposed the Act of Union neither said nor believed that it would be possible under a legislative Union to maintain the system of religious inequality which he found subsisting in Ireland. On the contrary, he has left upon record the strong conviction that the countenance and support afforded from national sources to the Established Church must be extended to the other religions of the country. I admit that we pursue religious equalities by means different from those proposed by Mr. PITT, but by means, as I believe, better suited to the purpose we have in view, and certainly more consonant to the spirit, to the opportunities and to the possibilities of the times in which we live. Be that, however, as it may, and with all that allowance for difference of means, the end we have in view is the same, and for that end we are entitled to quote his great authority, and the authority of many of those who have followed him in their public career. Sir, having referred to what I venture to call—although not in any technical or formal sense—the previous stages of this measure, I will briefly remind the Committee of the character of the general declarations by which the late House of Commons was moved to action, and of those pledges—for I do not hesitate to recognize them in that capacity—which we are now called upon to do our best to redeem. I think, Sir, it was well understood to be the view of those who supported the resolutions of last year that the system of Church Establishment in Ireland must be brought thoroughly and completely to a close,—that although the word "disendowment" was never embodied in any resolution of this House, nor, as far as I recollect, was ever accepted without qualification in the speeches of those who most prominently supported it, yet, as a general rule and for every substantial purpose and effect, an end must likewise be put to the system of the public endowment of religion in Ireland. While the principles of the measure were laid thus broad and deep, it was likewise professed, and I think to a great degree accepted by the House, that in all the details, in all the modes of application, the rules not only of justice but of equity, and not only of equity, but, within every reasonable limit, even of indulgence, should be followed. And while the measure was thus to be thorough and thus to be liberal, there were two other great characteristics which, in order fully to realize the desire we entertain, it ought to possess. The first of these, Sir, is, in my judgment, that the measure ought to be prompt in its operation; for it is not for the interest of those with whom we deal any more than it is for the interest of the country that—I will not say the Irish Church, but—the Irish Establishment should be subjected to the pain of a lingering death. That promptitude of operation cannot be absolute; it must necessarily be checked by considerations arising out of the vested interests with which we have to deal. But yet, subject to those rules of right and of prudence, it is an object which we ought to have in view in the prosecution of our work. And, lastly, Sir, there is another characteristic which perhaps has hardly yet been mentioned in debate, but which appears to me second to none in its importance as determining the value of the provisions of a measure such as this. It is that the legislation which we now propose, so far as the Irish Church is concerned, so far as the subject of religious controversy growing out of legislative establishment in the sister island are concerned, shall be final legislation—that it shall put away, out of sight, out of hearing, out of mind if it may be, this long-continued controversy, a controversy almost of generations; and that even should it necessarily happen, as commonly happens in the train of great statutes, that in this or that point of detail it may require to be either developed or amended, yet the bill which we propose shall leave no question of principle unsolved, and shall permit every man who takes part in its discussion to hope that when it finally departs from within the walls of Parliament we shall have heard the very last and latest of the controversy on the Irish Church. Subject, then, to those great principles, it is our duty—and I am sure it will be recognized to be our duty—to seek every means of softening the transition that is about to be effected. We must not disguise from ourselves that we are calling upon persons, upon large classes, upon individuals entitled to great respect to undergo a great change in their position under the direct action of law. And every motive that can appeal to the feelings of men of honor and of gentlemen must lead us, I think, to feel it a duty so to proceed that this measure shall carry with it no unnecessary penalty or pain. Sir, I am bound to say that I think many of those who may be expected and considered to take a special interest in this measure have given us in this respect much encouragement. There are many eminent persons in Ireland connected with the Church who have shown a great disposition to meet us in the fair field of discussion, to recognize the judgment which has been pronounced at the tribunal of the nation, and to endeavor to arrive at the just and equitable settlement. Nay more, even upon that Episcopal Bench of England, from which oftentimes no sounds but those of persistent resistance have proceeded, there have been signs upon very recent occasions of a sense that it is their duty to look to the future interests of the Church as well as of the Establishment—of the religion as well as of the property with which it is endowed. And those counsels of moderation, which impose on us corresponding obligations, are likely to prevail, as we may hope, in those quarters during the coming discussions. In Ireland it has, indeed, been left to only one single prelate—the Bishop of Down—among the Episcopal Order boldly to take his stand on behalf of the principle of settlement and accommodation; but yet I cannot but hope and believe that there are many, even among his Episcopal brethren, who are by no means disposed to prolong this hopeless struggle or to make demands upon Parliament, as terms of surrender, which it would be impossible for Parliament to grant.

Mr. GLADSTONE then proceeded to unfold, at very great length, the details of his plan. He predicated of the bill that it should put an immediate end to the Establishment and the public endowment of the Irish Church, that it should be thorough, but at the same time liberal and indulgent, prompt in its operation, and final in every respect. He divided his description of the bill into three parts—its immediate effect, its effect at a certain time fixed (but not unalterably) at Jan. 1, 1871, and its operation when what he called the process of winding up the affairs of the Irish Church was brought to a close. On the first head the bill provided that the present Ecclesiastical Commission should be at once wound up, and a new Commission appointed for ten years, in which the property of the Irish Church, subject to life interests, would be vested from the time of the passing of the bill. So that, technically and legally, there would be an immediate disendowment of the Irish Church. Disestablishment would be postponed until the 1st of January, 1871. At that date the union between the Churches of England and Ireland would be dissolved, all ecclesiastical corporations would be abolished, the Ecclesiastical Courts would cease, and the Ecclesiastical laws would no longer be binding as laws; except that they would be understood to exist as the terms of the voluntary contract between clergy and laity, until they were altered by the governing body of the Disestablished Church. In the interval between the passing of the act and this date of Jan. 1, 1871, and during the reorganization of the Church it was proposed that appointments should be made to spiritual offices, but that they should not carry with them the freehold or confer vested interests. Appointments also would be made in the same provisional and temporary manner to vacant bishoprics, but only on the prayer of the Bishops to consecrate a particular person to a vacancy; but these appointments, too, would carry with them no vested interests and no rights of peerage. Crown livings, also, in the interval between the two periods would be filled up on the same principles. To assist in the reorganization of the Church, and to favor the creation of a body which could negotiate on behalf of the Church with the Commissioners, the Convention act, which prevented the assembling of the clergy and laity of the Church, would be at once repealed; and power would be taken to the Queen in Council to recognize any governing body which the clergy and laity of the Disestablished Church might agree on, and which actually represented both; and that body would be incorporated. Assuming that by January 1, 1871, or some other date to be substituted in the bill, this governing body would have been constituted, Mr. GLADSTONE spent more than an hour in explaining the complicated details of the arrangements for dealing with the Church and its property in its disestablished condition. And first he explained how vested interests would be met. A vested interest he defined to be the title of an incumbent (including in this term Bishops and dignitaries as well as beneficed clergy,) to receive a certain annuity out of the property of the Church (fees, pew rents, &c., being put out of the question,) in consideration of the performance of a certain duty. The Commissioner would ascertain the amount of each incumbent's income, deducting what he paid for curates; and and, so long as he continued to discharge his duties, that income would be paid him; but he might apply to have this commuted into an annuity for life. It was not proposed to interfere compulsorily with the position of the incumbent in relation to his freehold or the incidents of his landlordship, with three exceptions—that his title to the tithe-rent charge would be vested immediately in the Commissioners; that the freehold of churches wholly in ruins would be taken from the incumbent; and that the peerage rights of the Irish Bishops would cease at once. The compensation to curates will be of two kinds. What Mr. GLADSTONE called "transitory curates" will be dealt with on a principle borrowed from the Civil Service Superannuation act, and will be dismissed with a gratuity, but permanent curates—*i. e.*, those who have been employed in the same parish from January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1871—or have left their employment not from their own free will or misconduct, will be entitled to compensation on the same principle as the incumbents. Mr. GLADSTONE was also careful to point out that this would be paid by the incumbents. Private endowments would not be touched, and these, Mr. GLADSTONE said, would be the only "marketable property" conveyed to the Church. But he limited the term to money contributed from private sources since the year 1860, and and pointed out that it would not include churches and glebe-houses. As to churches, wherever the "governing body" made an application, accompanied by a declaration that they meant either to maintain the church for public worship or to remove it to some more convenient position, it would be handed over to them; but in the case of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and about a dozen other churches partaking of the character of national memorials, the Commissioners would be empowered to allot a moderate sum for their maintenance. Churches not in use, and not capable of being restored for purposes of worship would be handed over to the Board of Works, with an allocation of funds sufficient for their maintenance. On the knotty point of glebe-houses Mr. GLADSTONE said he had seen reason to modify his views of last year. They were not marketable property, for though an expenditure on them of £1,200,000 could be traced distinctly, their annual value was only £18,600, and there was a quarter of a million of building charges on them which the State would have to pay on coming into possession. It was, therefore, proposed to hand over the glebe-houses to the governing body on their paying the building charges, and they would be allowed to purchase a certain amount of glebe-land round the houses at a fair valuation. The burial grounds adjacent to churches would go with the churches, all existing rights being preserved, and other burial grounds would be handed over to the guardians of the poor. Passing to the mode in which he proposed to deal with the *Regium Donum* and the Maynooth Grant, amounting together to about £70,000, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the Presbyterian ministers, recipients of the *Regium Donum*, would be compensated on the same principles as the incumbents of the Disestablished Church; and in regard both to the grant to Maynooth and to the grants to Presbyterian Colleges—in order to give ample time for the necessary arrangements and to avoid the sudden shock and disappointment to individuals—there would be a valuation of all the interests in these grants at fourteen years' purchase of the capital amount annually voted. This portion of his speech he concluded by an elaborate explanation of a scheme for the final extinction of the Tithe Rent Charge in forty-five years. Landlords would be allowed, if they choose, to purchase it at twenty-two and a half years' purchase, and if they did not accept the offer they would come under another and a general operation. There would be a compulsory sale to them of the Tithe Rent Charge, at a rate which would yield 4½ per cent.; and, on the other side, they would be credited with a loan of 3½ per cent., payable in installments in forty-five years. The power of purchase would remain in the hands of the tenants for three years after the passing of the act, and it was also proposed that the tenants should have a right of preemption of all lands sold by the Commission, and that three-fourths of the purchase money might be left on the security of the land. The financial results of these operations, Mr. GLADSTONE stated thus: The tithe rent charge would yield £9,000,000; land and perpetuity rents, £6,250,000; money, £570,000; total, £16,000,000; the present value of the property of the Irish Church. Of this the bill would dispose of £8,650,000, viz.: Vested interests of incumbents, £4,900,000; curates, £800,000; lay compensation, £900,000; private endowments, £500,000; building charges, £250,000; commutation of Maynooth Grant and the *Regium Donum*, £1,100,000, and expenses of the Commission, £200,000. Consequently there would remain a surplus of between £7,000,000 or £8,000,000; and Mr. GLADSTONE roused the flagging attention of the House by the interesting question,—What shall we do with it? The indispensable conditions he held to be that the purposes to which the surplus was applied should be Irish, that they should not be religious, that they should be final, and open the door to no new controversy. He discussed at length the various suggestions which had been made, dismissing them all as impossible or radically wrong; and, after keeping the House some time in suspense, he announced, quoting the words of the preamble of the bill, that the Government had concluded to apply the surplus to the relief of "unavoidable calamities and suffering" not provided for by the Poor law. Proceeding to details he allocated £185,000 for lunatic asylums, £20,000 a year to idiot asylums, £30,000 to training schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind, £15,000 a year for the training of nurses, £10,000 for reformatories, and £51,000 to county infirmaries—in all £311,000 a year.

Mr. GLADSTONE concluded his speech (which occupied three hours in delivery, and fills upward of ten columns in the London *Times*,) in the following powerful peroration:

I believe I have now gone through the chief of the almost endless arrangements, and I have laid as well as I am able the plans of the Government before the Committee. I will not venture to anticipate the judgment of the Committee, but I trust the Committee will be of opinion it is a plan at any rate loyal to the expectations we held out on a former occasion, and loyal to the people of England who believed our promises. I hope also the members of the Committee may think that the best pains we could give have been applied in order to develop and mature the measure, and I say that with great submission to the judgment of gentlemen on this and on the other side of the House. It is a subject of legislation so exceedingly complex and varied that I have no doubt there must be errors, there must be omissions, and there may be many possible improvements; and we shall welcome from every side, quite irrespective of differences of opinion on the outlines of the measure, suggestions which, when those outlines are decided upon, may tend to secure a more beneficial application of these funds to the welfare of the people of Ireland. I trust, Sir, that, although its operation be stringent, and although we have not thought it either politic or allowable to attempt to diminish its stringency by making it incomplete, the spirit toward the Church of Ireland as a religious communion in which this measure has been considered and prepared by my colleagues and myself has not been a spirit of unkindness. Perhaps at this time it would be too much to expect to obtain full credit for any declaration of that kind. We are undoubtedly asking an educated, highly respected, and generally pious and zealous body of clergymen to undergo a great transition; we are asking a powerful and intelligent minority of the laity in Ireland, in connection with the Established Church, to abate a great part of the exceptional privileges they have enjoyed; but I do not feel that in making this demand upon them we are seeking to inflict an injury. I do not believe they are exclusively or even mainly responsible for the errors of English policy toward Ireland; I am quite certain that in many vital respects they have suffered by it; I believe that the free air they will breathe under a system of equality and justice, giving scope for the development of their great energies, with all the powers of property and intelligence they will bring to bear, will make that Ireland which they love a country for them not less beloved in the future than it has been in the past. As respects the Church, I admit it is the case almost without exception. I don't know in what country so great a change, so great a transition has been proposed for the ministers of a religious communion who have enjoyed for many ages the preferred position of an Established Church. I can well understand that to many in the Irish Establishment such a change appears to be nothing less than ruin and destruction; from the height on which they now stand the future is to them an abyss, and their fears recall the words used in "King Lear," when *Edgar* endeavors to persuade *Gloster* that he has fallen over the cliffs of Dover, and says:

> "Ten masts at each make not the altitude
> Which thou hast perpendicularly fell;
> Thy life's a miracle."

And yet but a little while after the old man is relieved from his delusion, and finds he has not fallen at all. So I trust that when, instead of the fictitious and adventitious aid on which we have too long taught the Irish Establishment to lean, it should come to place its trust in its own resources, in its own great mission, in all that it can draw from the energy of its ministers and its members, and the high hopes and promises of the Gospel that it teaches, it will find that it has entered upon a new era of existence—an era bright with hope and potent for good. At any rate, I think the day has certainly come when an end is finally to be put to that union, not between the Church and religious association, but between the Establishment and the State, which was commenced under circumstances little auspicious, and has endured to be a source of unhappiness to Ireland, and of discredit and scandal to England. This measure is in every sense a great measure—great in its principles, great in the multitude of its dry, technical, but interesting detail, and great as a testing measure; for it will show for one and all of us of what metal we are made. Upon us all it brings a great responsibility. We upon this bench are especially chargeable—nay, deeply guilty, if we have either dishonestly or even prematurely or unwisely challenged so gigantic an issue. I know well the punishments that follow rashness in public affairs, and that ought to fall upon those men, those Phætons of politics, who, with hands unequal to the task, attempt to guide the chariot of the sun. But the responsibility passes beyond us and rests on every man who has to take part in the discussion and decision upon this bill. Every man approaches the discussion under the most solemn obligations to raise the level of his vision and expand its scope in proportion with the greatness of the matter in hand. The working of our Constitutional Government itself is upon its trial, for I do not believe there ever was a time when the wheels of legislative machinery were set in motion under conditions of peace and order and constitutional regularity to deal with a question greater or more profound. And more especially, Sir, is the credit and fame of this great Assembly involved; this Assembly, which has inherited through many ages the accumulated honors of brilliant triumphs, of peaceful but courageous legislation, is now called upon to address itself to a task which would, indeed, have demanded all the best energies of the very best among your fathers and your ancestors. I believe it will prove to be worthy of the task. Should it fail, even the fame of the House of Commons will suffer disparagement; should it succeed, even that fame, I venture to say, will receive no small, no insensible addition. I must not ask gentlemen opposite to concur in this view, emboldened as I am by the kindness they have shown me in listening with patience to statement which could not have been other than tedious; but I pray them to bear with me for a moment while, for myself and my colleagues, I say we are sanguine of the issue. We believe and for my part I am deeply convinced, that when the final consummation shall arrive, and when the words are spoken that shall give the force of law to the work embodied in this measure—the work of peace and justice—those words will be echoed upon every shore where the name of Ireland or the name of Great Britain has been heard, and the answer to them will come back in the approving shout of civilized mankind. The right honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering, after having formally moved for leave to bring in the bill.

Mr. DISRAELI, who was received with cheers, said: I wish to take this opportunity of stating the course that those with whom I have the honor of acting propose to take under the present circumstances. Neither I nor those to whom I have referred have at all changed our opinions respecting the policy which the right honorable gentleman has so fully, so adequately, and so eloquently placed before the House this evening. We still look upon disestablishment as a great political error; we still look upon disendowment of a Church, particularly when its property is applied to secular purposes, as mere and sheer confiscation. With these feelings it would certainly be my duty, under ordinary circumstances, to resist the motion made by the right honorable gentleman; but I cannot conceal from myself that we must not limit ourselves to the mere motion before us. I do not, of course, for a moment pretend that this new House of Commons can be at all fettered by the decision at which a late House of Commons arrived; but that decision must be taken in conjunction with the circumstances which followed it; it must be taken in conjunction with the decision of the country at the general election, and the decision of the then existing Government in consequence of that decision of the country. Under those circumstances, I feel it is our duty to take a different course from that which otherwise we might have felt it our duty to pursue. I take the fair interpretation of the decision of the country at the general election to be this, that it was the opinion of the country that the right honorable gentleman should have the opportunity of dealing with the question of the Church in Ireland. I do not understand that the country pledged itself to support any particular measure brought before it, but it declared, in a manner which could not be mistaken, that the right honorable gentleman should have a full opportunity of dealing with the question of the Church in Ireland. I cannot, therefore, take this opportunity, which might otherwise have been a most legitimate opportunity, of preventing the right honorable gentleman from placing his policy before the country, and I shall advise none of those whose conduct I can influence to oppose the motion the right honorable gentleman has just made. Indeed, the right honorable gentlemen ought to have the opportunity of placing his policy before the country without any unnecessary delay, and it is expedient that there should be no unnecessary delay in Parliament coming to a decision upon the subject. That there should be a serious and even solemn consideration of the question, that there should be an adequate and even ample debate upon it, I hope no one on either side of the House will for a moment deny; but it does not appear to me that it is at all expedient any time should be lost in having the policy of the right honorable gentleman fully announced for the consideration of Parliament. I trust the right honorable gentleman will give ample time to the House and the country for the consideration of his measure before he asks for a decision. The right honorable gentleman has not yet intimated when he proposes to take the second reading; but it appears to me that it would be possible to give adequate time for the consideration of the measure, and at the same time no very great delay need occur. I hope the right honorable gentleman will allow at least three weeks for the consideration of a bill which we have not yet in our hands. The right honorable gentleman will find that the period is not too long for the consideration of a measure of so complex and various a character, irrespective of the importance of its leading principles. It appears to me that the right honorable gentleman will have an opportunity then of moving the second reading before Easter, and probably of having a decision upon it; and if, as I have heard, and the rumor was to me by no means disagreeable, our Easter holidays are to be only of a nominal character, and are to be made up for at Whitsuntide, then, even if the vote were not taken, the delay would be only from Thursday to Monday. If the right honorable gentleman gives us three weeks for consideration—["No, no."] The honorable gentleman says "No," but he has not read the bill. The statement of the Prime Minister, to which we have listened, occupied more than three hours, and I willingly admit that not a phrase in it was wasted, but that very circumstance, I think, justifies the request I have made. I will only repeat that the course we propose to take on the present occasion is to offer no opposition to the motion. If we wanted delay, we might have offered opposition and have involved the House in a preliminary debate of considerable length. That circumstance, I hope, will be taken into account by the right honorable gentleman. I trust, therefore, as we are not opposing the motion, the right honorable gentleman will accede to my proposition, and allow the House and country an opportunity for considering this important subject, which involves details all of which must be investigated; and if he pursues that course, he will find that he will have to encounter no unnecessary or vexatious delay.

Mr. GLADSTONE—I at once admit that nothing can command my confidence more fully than the declaration of the right honorable gentleman with respect to the view he takes as to the question of time. I will explain to him exactly, however, the way in which the case lies, and then he will be able judge how far I can comply with the request, and where it is necessary for me to take a stand. Our wish upon this subject is, that this measure shall not at any rate fail in passing into law through want of time. Now, Sir, the House of Lords is entitled upon a question of this kind to a suitable period of time. It is not only entitled to time for discussion on the main stages, but also on the details. I don't think we should be doing very full justice to the House of Lords on this subject if we were to send them this bill in the month of July. I think it ought to go to them before. I am bound also to say I hold that this bill ought to take some time in committee in this House, and I think some considerable time will be required between the second reading and the Committee. It appears to me, if I may say so, that the debate upon the second reading is very little more than a renewal of the debates of last year, and that it is in committee the real manipulation of the details will be carried out. I am bound to say that I think it my duty to press the Committee and the House to take the second reading before Easter. If the bill be in the hands of members tomorrow, I think that Thursday fortnight is really the latest moment for which the second reading can be fixed.

Mr. DISRAELI intimated his assent.

The resolution was then agreed to and the House resumed.

Mr. GLADSTONE—I have to signify that Her Majesty has been pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament, for the purposes of the bill, her interest in the archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical dignities and benefices in Ireland.

The Speaker then put the question that leave be given to bring in the bill.

Sir F. HEYGATE asked for some explanation with respect to the funds said to be in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of carrying out some of the arrangements contemplated by the Prime Minister.

Mr. HUNT said he did not understand, from the statement of the right honorable gentleman, whether the private endowments were to be put into the hands of what was called the Church body or were to be localized.

Mr. GLADSTONE—With respect to the private endowments, the expression that I used was that they would pass into the hands of the Church body; but it will remain entirely open for consideration whether some arrangements should not be made by which they would pass into the hands of some local authority. It is impossible for us at present to undertake to be acquainted with the terms of all these endowments; but, as the body is to be representative, I assume that all local interests will be sufficiently represented. That is a matter which I assume will be settled among the members of the Disestablished Church in a way which will be most to their interest, and, of course, we should be very glad to enter into their views. With respect to the question of the honorable Baronet, the sum of £1,000,000, which I described as going in satisfaction of the claims of the Presbyterians and Maynooth, I likewise enumerated among the charges on the Church Fund. As to the funds in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I introduced that topic only with reference to the facility that these funds would give us for making advances. Of course that has no bearing on the sources whence the funds would ultimately come. There was one point which I forgot to mention in my speech, and that is that there will be introduced into the bill in Committee some one clause to enable the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to lend, and the Temporalities Commissioners to borrow, for the purpose of arranging these transactions.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, which was afterward brought up by Mr. DOBSON and read the first time.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

An English Jurists Reply to the American Minister's Manchester Speech.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I observe that in a speech at Manchester reported in your paper of yesterday the Minister of the United States raised the important and interesting question of the immunity of private property at sea in time of war. As he designated me (in language the courtesy of which I have gratefully to acknowledge,) as the champion of the doctrine which he disapproves and which I am aware is condemned by a numerous and influential section of the commercial community, I shall ask your leave to offer some explanation. Mr. JOHNSON founded his remarks on some observations which fell from me at Birmingham in the course of the last Autumn, when this subject came under discussion in the section of international law over which I had the honor to preside. I was careful on that occasion to explain that I thought it right to attempt to present the argument in favor of the established rule of international law in opposition to the able papers which had been prepared by those who maintain the policy of changing the system; but that I did not desire to be understood to commit myself to a final conclusion on this vexed and difficult question.

Those who have most studied the subject, and have best learned to appreciate the weight and the solidity of the arguments which can be advanced on either side, will be least disposed to dogmatize upon it or to rush to an inconsiderate decision. There are few subjects, probably, in modern times on which the opinion of thinking men has been or is more divided. For my part, while I do entire justice to the motives and objects of those who advocate this change in the international code, I remain of the same mind which I expressed at Birmingham, that the arguments against the new doctrine, on the whole, outweigh the reasons which can be advanced to support it. This question was raised upon the motion of Mr. HORSFALL (the late member for Liverpool) in the early part of the session of 1862, and was then as fully and satisfactorily debated for two nights as any subject which has of late years come under the consideration of Parliament. Those who desire to make themselves acquainted with both aspects of the subject cannot do better than to study the report of that debate. In spite of the powerful reasonings of Mr. BRIGHT and others in favor of the proposed change, I confess that to me at least, the counter arguments of the late Sir G. C. LEWIS, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, and the present Lord-Advocate appear still to require an answer.

It would be unbecoming in me to enter upon a controversial discussion with the Minister of the United States, for whom, both in his official capacity and present character, I entertain a most sincere respect. But as he has formally challenged English opinion on this question I trust I may be excused if I endeavor to state some of the reasons which have hitherto dissuaded the adoption of the rule which he advocates.

Mr. JOHNSON justifies the course taken by his Government in declining to accede unconditionally to the Declaration of Paris with regard to the abolition of privateering on the ground of the particular interests of the United States. For my part, I have no desire to argue this question on the narrow basis of the special advantages which may accrue to individual nations. I entirely admit that in recasting the international code we ought to be governed by the consideration of that which may appear, on the whole, the best for the general interests of mankind, even though it should seem to conflict with any merely selfish advantage.

I desire to apply to this question but one test. Will the abrogation of the present rule tend to diminish or increase the evils of war? If I were satisfied that it would diminish those evils I would become a convert at once; but as far as I can understand the true bearing of the matter, in my judgment it will only tend to increase them. When Mr. JOHNSON says that I seek to maintain the present system because it "makes war more horrible," he has misapprehended my meaning. The discussion at Birmingham is now published in the volume of the transactions of the Social Science Association, and any one who cares to refer to it will see that what I urged was that it was idle to attempt to put an end to the horrors of war except by preventing war itself. In short, I may condense my view into the somewhat Hibernian aphorism that the only way to mitigate war is to make it impossible. Mr. JOHNSON graphically describes the result of the system which he recommends in the following words:

"I hope the day will come, and I trust it will soon come, when, listening to the spirit of a more enlightened civilization—and, above all, looking to the interests of all peoples, to the happiness and security of individual men upon the ocean—they will agree to adopt it as one of the laws of nations that private property upon the ocean during war shall never be subject to capture. That done, men may be killed upon the land and upon the ocean in battle, but the merchant will go his own way unharmed, and will return with the fruits of his enterprise to mitigate the suffering which would otherwise be the condition of his countrymen."

Now, I confess that I am not completely satisfied that this plan of unrestricted personal slaughter, by which people are to be killed first, and the survivors afterward to be consoled by the profits of trade, would, on the whole, conduce to the happiness of mankind. I do not desire that "men shall be killed upon land and upon the ocean in battle," and for that reason I wish to strengthen rather than to weaken the securities by which they are now bound over to keep the peace. The most wealthy States are the best able, and therefore presumably the least unwilling to go to war. The greatest security we can have in the case of such States is that war should be to the utmost possible extent injurious to their wealth, and that therefore the most powerful and influential interests should be banded together to discourage it. I believe at this moment that the comparative peaceful attitude of France is due to nothing so much as to the great accumulation of her wealth, and the disinclination of the wealthy classes to place their trade at risk. These considerations are very potent to prevent war—when once a war is begun all other sentiments are merged in those of patriotism and passion. "Who goeth to warfare at his own charges and doth not count the cost thereof?" When that critical reckoning comes to be made, I, for one, desire that the sum total should be as large as possible. For when the dogs of war are once slipped from the leash, I have very little faith in moderating their havoc. Mr. JOHNSON says that the horrors of war are already sufficiently great; and that is, unhappily, too true. But shocking as it may be, it is unfortunately true, likewise, that men are far less afflicted by the sufferings, however terrible, of others, than by a loss much less considerable which befalls themselves. Men read with equanimity and even pride the story of the storming of Badajos or the field of Gettysburg, who would shrink from the ruin of their own fortunes. I, for one, am not disposed to part with the suretyship of the commercial class as a guarantee against war. Mr. JOHNSON says, "Why should the innocent merchant who has had nothing to do with the war, or the causes of the war, specially suffer for it?" I cannot agree that the merchant has any special claim to the epithet of "innocent." On the whole, inasmuch as his class is much more powerful, he is far more responsible for the war than the innocent soldier or sailor—in most countries the victims of conscription—but who according to the modern theory are exclusively to suffer for it. I venture to affirm that, in this country at least, no war could be made against the united resistance of the commercial classes. Is it desirable to diminish the inducement to that resistance? During the last hundred years, while trade was comparatively safe under the overwhelming maritime superiority of Great Britain, the commercial class have not, as a rule, been hostile to wars which more often than not served their interests. The City of London, which flouted the pacific WALPOLE, idolized the warlike genius of CHATHAM. BURKE at Bristol, and BROUGHAM at Liverpool, idly preached the gospel of peace; if the carrying trade had been at stake, they might possibly have been better listened to. Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. COBDEN, on the occasion of the Chinese war, had some experience of the feeling which prevails when the interests of trade are favorable rather than adverse to war. Since those days the condition of things is greatly changed. It is perceived that the ægis of the English flag will probably no longer afford so ample a protection to trade in time of war. It is possibly on that account that this new doctrine is so vigorously pressed. But, if it was adopted, the old result would remain that a class which has nothing to lose by war will be the less disposed to discourage it. This doctrine of a political war and a commercial peace seems to me impossible in practice. There may be those who can conceive of a state of things in which the English and French fleet should be fighting in the Downs while the tidal trains or the mail packets were conveying passengers between London and Paris. I confess my imagination is too weak to reach to so singular a conception. If such a state of things were possible the whole texture of a national spirit must be destroyed, and the framework of that society which is called a State must be dissolved. The law of self-preservation which presides over the whole organization of life is founded on the principle that "where one member suffers all the other members suffer with it." Upon any other principle the corporeal frame would perish, and without it the body politic must be destroyed. So great a transaction as war, involving such horrible evils and such tremendous responsibilities, ought not to be conducted on the principle of limited liability. It should be a partnership of the whole community, founded on what the Roman lawyer called a *societas universorum bonorum*. The proposal to exempt commerce from the operation of hostilities seems to me a direct encouragement of reckless trading in war. It resembles the conduct of a spendthrift who, in contemplation of bankruptcy, makes a settlement on his family, and then proceeds to ruin the rest of the world at his ease. For my part I prefer that the dreadful issue of war shall rest with those who feel that in pronouncing in its favor they are placing in peril their all.

One argument commonly advanced in favor of the new doctrine is that it is a necessary corollary to the principle established by the Declaration of Paris, viz., that belligerent goods should be free from capture in neutral vessels. How any analogy can be supposed to exist between the two cases I cannot comprehend. The rule of the Declaration of Paris was established, not in order to save the goods of the belligerent, but to protect the trade of the neutral. It was argued that the neutral being no party to the war, ought not to suffer from it. That is a totally different thing from the endeavor to establish a rule by which the belligerent is not to suffer from the war he has himself made. Neutrals have no interest in the rule now proposed; on the contrary, they distinctly benefit by the existing doctrine. The carrying trade of the belligerents naturally falls into their lap in the event of war; so that the present rule acts both as a fine on belligerents and a premium on neutrals, and, therefore, operates as a double security for the preservation of peace. The experience of past wars shows how valuable a limitation on the area of war would be found in the fact of this distinct pecuniary inducement to neutrals to keep out of the fray. That the belligerents should suffer on both sides is, I confess, a circumstance which I do not regret. It is no part of the business of the lovers of peace to make war cheaper or less intolerable. If disease did not cause pain, few people would take the trouble to be cured. War will always be horrible, and I do not desire that it should cease to be ruinous.

There is an old story told at the expense of the Dutch, who are represented to have carried their commercial spirit so far that, one of their towns being besieged, the inhabitants sold over night to the enemy the bullets which were to be fired at the vendors the next morning. I do not know if the advocates of the new doctrine are agreed as to whether they will or will not prohibit trade in contraband with the enemy on the part of their own subjects. If they will not, they have reached the point of enlightenment attained by the Dutch garrison; but if they propose to prohibit contraband at all, I should like to ask what can be more highly contraband than the fleet and the sailors of the enemy's mercantile marine. By the mere form of granting a commission the great steam vessels of the Cunard, or the West India, or the Peninsular lines would become the most formidable engines of war. The navy is fed, reinforced and sustained by the resources of the mercantile marine. Half the navy of the United States in the last war was derived from this source. Does any one believe that either of two nations struggling for existence would, if it could prevent it, permit the other to draw perpetual reinforcements from such resources? Before such a spirit is found among nations exasperated by war I firmly believe that war itself will have ceased to exist.

But of all the stock arguments by which the new doctrine is defended, it is singular enough that the one which is the most popular is at the same time the most unfounded. It is repeated over and over again that private belligerent property at sea ought to be free from capture, because private belligerent property on land is protected. The simple answer to the argument is that the premise on which the conclusion is founded is not true in fact. Private belligerent property on land is not protected either by the law or practice of nations. That this is so was unanswerably demonstrated by Sir G. C. LEWIS, Sir R. PALMER and Lord PALMERSTON in the debate of 1862. But, in spite of the facts of history and all the authority of writers, this fallacy is reproduced as if it were an unquestionable truth. That there are some limitations in the case of private property on land which do not extend to private property at sea is perfectly true. It would carry me too far to attempt to explain the exact nature of these limitations with that detail which is indispensable to their proper understanding. Those who desire to see the subject compendiously treated may consult WHEATON, *International Law*, Part IV., section 355, and a note by WHEATON'S last and best editor, Mr. DANA, (who certainly appears to be no convert to what is supposed to be especially an American doctrine,) and also chapter 19 of General HALLECK'S excellent book on international law. I shall not trouble your readers with text-books, but will refer them to the experience of history. Do armies of invasion as a fact always spare private property by land? If they want food for their soldiers or forage for their beasts, or cattle for transport, do they not take them whether the owners consent or not, paying for them or not, as is most convenient? If an army is retreating, does it not destroy the supplies which might assist the pursuing foe? But if food, and forage, and cattle may be seized, either in order to supply one belligerent or to denude the other, why not ships which may enhance the naval resources of one combatant and exhaust the reserves of the other? Mr. JOHNSON says, "private property on land is protected." In the recent civil war the Government of the United States had an admirable opportunity of practically illustrating their doctrine; but permit me to ask, was private property protected when General SHERMAN marched through Georgia and the Carolinas? Was private property protected in the rich valleys of Virginia? Was private property spared on the banks of the Mississippi? I always prefer to meet an American argument by American authority. I will therefore cite the following passage from General HALLECK'S book:

"Upon the invasion of Mexico by the armies of the United States in 1846, the commanding Generals were at first instructed to abstain from appropriating private property to the public use without purchase at a fair price; but subsequently instructions of a severer character were issued. It was said by the American Secretary of War (Mr. MARCY) that an invading army had the unquestionable right to draw its supplies from the enemy without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support, and to make the enemy feel the weight of the war. He further observed, that upon the liberal principles of civilized warfare various modes might be pursued to obtain supplies. * * The last was to require them as contributions, without paying or engaging to pay therefor. The last mode was thereafter to be adopted if the General was satisfied that in that way he could get abundant supplies for his forces."

It is an interesting circumstance that Mr. MARCY, the Secretary of War, who laid down this doctrine in 1846, was the same person, if I remember right, who, as Secretary of State in 1856, declined to agree to the abolition of privateering unless it was accompanied by the immunity of private property at sea. It is satisfactory to find it recorded that the military prudence of the American Generals withheld them from putting in practice the rigor of these instructions. In effect, nothing can be more remote from the fact than the hypothesis that private property enjoys immunity on land. What, I should like to ask, is the meaning of the term embryo or of reprisals, if private property on land is protected? If the facts are carefully examined it will clearly appear that in exact contradiction to the assumed state of things, private belligerent property is far more protected by sea than by land; for in the first case it may be completely sheltered by the neutral flag, and in the last it is always at the mercy of an invading army. The right of confiscation by land and sea is the same, but the method pursued is different. When NAPOLEON in Germany, and the Allies in France in 1814, levied military contributions upon the people of the conquered country, out of what funds, I should like to ask, did these contributions come if it was not out of the resources of private property? Sir G. C. LEWIS, in 1862, pointed out this distinction between land and sea capture. On land, he said, the successful army conquers the government, and then, he added, with that quiet and caustic humor which added a singular charm to the gravity of his discourse, "when you have conquered the government you have conquered the instrument by which the country may be plundered." The words of his solemn warning addressed to Parliament in the last year of his valued life still ring in my ears. Speaking of Mr. HORSFALL'S resolution he said:

"The question which has been raised to-night is one of first-rate importance. It would be of great importance to a country which had not a powerful national navy and a vast mercantile marine. But to England, situated as she is, it is of paramount importance that this question should receive a right decision. I trust we shall not come to any precipitate conclusion or one which we may hereafter have occasion to regret."

I am painfully aware that, long as this letter is, I have been hardly able to touch the outline of this great argument. I have entered on the discussion of it from no desire to break a lance with the supporters of the new doctrine. But when I find that in so influential a place as the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, and by a personage so important as the Minister of the United States, it is almost taken for granted that the controversy is ended, I think it expedient to point out that there still remain two sides to the question.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W. VERNON HARCOURT. (HISTORICUS.)

No. 14 STRATFORD-PLACE, Feb. 27.

SPAIN.

Speech of General Prim in the Cortes Subsequent to the Resignation of the Provisional Government.

The following speech was delivered by General PRIM in the Spanish Cortes Feb. 22, subsequent to the resignation by the Provisional Government of the power conferred upon it:

"It appears necessary I should speak after what the President of the Provisional Government has said, we being so completely in accord. But the act is solemn, and I believe I ought not to do otherwise than to say a few words. The Provisional Government have in the Chamber many personal and political friends—personal enemies they do not believe they have any. I have said that I am perfectly in accord with what the Duke of Valencia has said. [Here there were murmurs and some expressions of astonishment, it being well known that between PRIM and the deceased NARVAEZ, who bore the title of Duke of Valencia, there never has been any accord, but on the contrary the bitterest enmity. PRIM hesitated an instant, and then recognizing his mistake, resumed]—I am sorry to have counfounded the name of my constant friend with that of the magnate of other times, my constant enemy! Peace to the dead, and may God pardon him as I pardon him! I am in accord with the Duke de la Torre (SERRANO) not to-day only, but for a very long and distant period, from the day in which, seeing the revilement of our country, we swore by our honor, placing our hands on the points of our swords, to consecrate our repose, our fortunes, and even our lives to the triumph of its liberty, then lying bleeding and wounded. Yes, we prepared the revolutionary mine, to which the illustrious TOPETE applied the match—a task the most difficult of all, and the mine exploded with such force that that secular dynasty fell to pieces and disappeared forever from our Spain. I know that in political points of such moment it appears almost indiscreet to use the word 'ever,' (*siempre*,) I ought to use the word 'never' (*jamas*.) Such is the conviction. I have that the dynasty of Bourbon is henceforth impossible in Spain, that I do not hesitate to say it will return 'never.' History affords examples of monarchs who have been dethroned and who have returned again; but I do not know an example of a monarch being dispatched by the impulse of an opinion so unanimous that only twelve days sufficed that not a remnant of its flag should remain! This causes my profound conviction that the fallen dynasty will never return—never, never! This may serve as an answer to those who, with no good intention, have attributsd to me, or may attribute to me in the future, plans of restoration in favor of DON ALFONSO DE BOURBON, Prince of Austrias, the son of the Ex-Queen. [Cries of "Bravo!"] And why? For the ambition of being Regent. Those who say so do not know me. They are mistaken. If they knew me they would know I never had any ambition or envy of anybody. If I have not been ambitious hitherto, much less should I be so now, when my political, military, social and family position leave nothing to desire. I desire nothing, I wish nothing, except with all the vehemence of my soul to see my country constituted and its liberty secured! For this there is no sacrifice I am not disposed to make, and more than once the Countess of Reno has made me tremble when she has said that—to defend the country and its liberties—I, too, am of the Guzmans! (This allusion to his wife was enthusiastically applauded.) To restore the Throne in ALFONSO of Bourbon! What delirium! Impossible! I do not stay to demonstrate its impossibility, for I have the most profound conviction that not only this Chamber, not only the Provisional Government, but Spain entire, with very few exceptions, says what I say—to restore the fallen dynasty—impossible! impossible! impossible! I have said I am in complete accord with the Duke DE LA TORRE. I am so because he is good and loyal to the cause of the revolution; I am so because he is a man of elevated sentiments, and without any other aspiration than to merit the esteem of his fellow-citizens as a just reward for an entire life consecrated to the good of his country. I am so, because it is patriotic to be so. If we were joined to destroy, we should be joined to reconstruct. It has been said that there have been differences of opinion among the Provisional Government. It is not so. On the contrary, it would be difficult to find men of greater harmony than its nine members. Not even on one single point have we ever had to resolve a question by a votation. Gentlemen, I call upon you from the bottom of my heart, and in the name of the country which I love best in all the earth, to save and consolidate liberty! To do this, it is necessary you should reconstitute it quickly and rapidly. It will be less difficult if you do not lose time in sterile declamations, if you do not turn your gaze backward to the sad past, and if you do no envenom your discussions with painful records and embittered recriminations. Liberty, order and union compose the great poltiical Trinity! Europe, gentlemen, has fixed its gaze upon us since the day she heard the cry of our liberties in the waters of Cadiz by the brave sailors mounted upon the yards of their frigates, the *Villa de Madrid*, the *Tetuan*, the *Zaragoza*, and various other ships! The *Zaragoza!* What records for me! They are graven on my heart, and will never be effaced. Permit me, gentlemen, in a few words, to relate that episode in our revolution, which was an epoch in my stormy existence. On the 17th of September I arrived in the Bay of Cadiz, accompanied by my noble, loyal and good friends ZORRILLA, SAGASTA, PAUL, MERELO and others. It was 11 at night and dark. The bay was full of vessels, and not knowing where the frigates were we went rowing hap-hazard about. That moment was not very tranquil for us, until finally we found the *Zaragoza*. The moment we put our feet on her deck, I met with the tranquil, serene and loyal appearance of her brave Captain, MALCAMPO. From that instant my breast heaved, my heart beat, for I felt certain of the triumph of our cause. Blessed be the *Zaragoza!* Blessed be the Spanish navy, who, with their robust arms, raised the stone which covered the tomb of our moribund Spain. But the nations who contemplate us have not up to to-day seen in us anything but intrepid destroyers, and they wait now to judge if we do or do not know how to reconstruct. Alas for us, also for those who had the honor to prepare the revolution, if we do not know how, or if we are so unfortunate as not to succeed in creating a new, stable, and permanent order of things! The sentence will be tremendous for all, but for us it will be so terrible that we shall not know to what corner of the world we can go to hide our shame! When I think that such things could happen I pant and tremble. But as I am not an evil thinker—as my nature resists believing things bad until I see and feel them—so I live in the confidence that such cannot happen. And for this I invite you, gentlemen, to march animatedly to the work of reconstruction. Yes, my friends, let us—all of us—march with faith and with hope, guided by the saving torch of liberty, and God will enlighten us! One word in conclusion. If any day you hear it said that I think to go this way or that way, if it be not the way of liberty I ask that you will answer at once "It is not true!" If any day you hear it said that I have plans beforehand conceived to enthrone this or that prince, I say resolutely it is not true! And if again you hear the absurd accusation that I seek to restore the fallen dynasty, then do me the honor to say resolutely also, "It is not true!" I wish to follow no other road than that indicated by the will of my country. You are its representatives. Go, then, and with you I march. If the road is clear, well; but if the road is full of rocks and precipices and dangers, I ask for myself and for the noble Duke DE LA TORRE and for the brave TOPETE the post of honor that we may be permitted to march at the head of the movement, and I am assured our hopes will not be defrauded. [Intense applause, during which PRIM sat down.]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1247—Peiser vs. Rindskopf.
1113—Coulter vs. Board of Education of N. Y.
1397—Verhuven et al vs. Mfr's Nat'l Bank.
1401—Curtis vs. Hecht et al.
1403—Reiser vs. Zahn.
1405—Raphael vs. Rawitch.
1407—Schuster vs. Cont. Ins. Co.
1409—Birmingham Iron F'y vs. Adee.
1411—Stevens vs. Pacific B. Press Co.
1413—Haff et al. vs. Cushing, Rec'r.
1415—Murdoch vs. Wright et al.
Nos.
1417—Van Slycke vs. Hyatt.
1421—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
1423—Jewett et al. vs. Black et al.
1425—Odenheimer vs. Dibble.
1427—Tobias vs. Silver et al.
1429—Dingledine vs. Burns et al.
1431—Kitchen et al vs. Platt.
1433—Keenan vs. Easton et al.
1435—Ernst vs. Brookman et al.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1172—Long vs. New-York Central R. R. Co.
540—Virtue vs. Kelly.
1060—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Curtis et al.
1062—Same vs. Same.
1070—Architectural Iron Works vs. Spratt.
824—Harris Manufacturing Co. vs. McCune et al.
1056—Doubet vs. Bernheimer.
1104—Redpath vs. Wells.
1126—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
1138—Tallman et al. vs. Goodrich.
Nos.
1142—Leyding vs. Frost.
1144—Lambertson vs. Grant, Jr., et al.
1148—Baker vs. Smith et al.
916—Selover vs. Henrique.
1160—Frank et al. vs. Kroder et al.
1162—Woolman et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1176—Fox vs. Jones, Executor, &c.
1196—Currie vs. Vanderbilt, Jr.
1202—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1206—Brown vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
4290—Hatch vs. Peugnet.
1221—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.
202—Webster vs. Rackett et al.
340—Wood vs. Lefferts.
540½—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.
123—Atkins vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.
1095—Poillon vs. Dorman.
527—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
1092—Bertram et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1081—Greenhall vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1080—Burlingame vs. Wattles et al.
Nos.
1096—Brundage vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1199—Holt et al. vs. Ross, Pres't, &c.
565—Blank et al. vs. Westcott et al.
772—Hinsdale vs. Moore.
263—Gunning vs. Oliver.
252—Treadwell vs. Benendje et al.
656—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer.
792—Longfellow et al. vs. Devoe et al.
754—Atwood, Assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
26—Blatchford vs. Ross, President, &c.
Nos.
26½—Furness vs. Caron.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
114—Noble vs. Kinstler.
117—Von Berg vs. Finch.
55—Voorhis vs. Kiernan.
161—De Leyer vs. Pike.
170—Weir vs. Wood.
171—Lathrop Sewing Machine Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop Sewing Machine Co.
174—Ware vs. Reynolds.
187—Fielder vs. Young.
203—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt.
Nos.
205—Blyer vs. Trussell.
206—Davis vs. Kent.
207—Mott vs. Sanford.
209—Bain vs. Brown.
210—Connolly vs. West Side and Yonkers Patent Co.
211—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
212—White vs. McLean.
416—Kohner vs. Levy, impleaded.
431—Webb vs. Buckalew.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Third Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
421—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
701—Flynn vs. Miner et al.
390½—Chapman vs. Thompson.
365—Crawford vs. Welch, Sr.
769—Gray vs. Heller.
773—McGrath vs. Bell.
779—Prentice vs. Richards.
781—Thomas vs. Pinckney.
Nos.
661—Magee vs. Kerry.
727—Phillips vs. Kimball.
785—Olsen vs. Russell et al.
723—Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.
409—Colt vs. Plainer.
1093—Johnson vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
101—Wright vs. Collyer.
1464—Piser vs. The Cong. B. U. R.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
796—Raible vs. Atkinson et al.
254—Birdsall vs. Dorman et al.
792—Arnoux vs. Haight.
668—Hufnagel, Admr., &c., vs. Cristalar.
912—Mandeville vs. Birmingham.
918—Stone et al. vs. Lambert et al.
930—Mann vs. Betzeman.
Nos.
960—Colt vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.
156—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.
730—Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.
768—Thurman vs. Wicks.
340—Gregory, &c., vs. Roach et al.
672—Harnet vs. Lynch.
722—Howell vs. Schnepel.
576—Godfrey vs. Thompson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
288—Garretson vs. Selover et al.
508—Smith vs. Hayden.
525—Tebo vs. Lowe Hud. Steamboat Co.
532—Smyth vs. Plentony.
436—Koenig vs. Banzer.
432—Carroll vs. Stewart.
428—Strong vs. Schroeder.
488—Fettretch et al. vs. Rosenthal.
254—Heller vs. Kelly, Shrf.
Nos.
570—Koehler vs. McGarigle.
556—Tompkins et al. vs. Compton.
492—Grapanche vs. Garcia.
511—Burstenbinder vs. Deveau.
413—Bixbey vs. Martinez et al.
507—Green vs. St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
385—Lienan &c. vs. Dinsmore, &c.
250—Crennell, &c., vs. The Mayor.
425—Smith vs. The Mayor.
236—Gillies vs. Lent.
101—Devlin vs. Bagley.
518—Lipenski vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
521—Twinze vs. Gautner.
547—Coggswell vs. E. R. Nat'l Bank.
Nos.
555—Sykes vs. Alsberg.
552—Katzenberg vs. Lowenstein.
193—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
194—Hoover vs. Croton F. Ins. Co.
534—Oppenheimer vs. Traub.
499—Mayne vs. Lippman.
577—Paris et al. vs. Herriott.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Keenan vs. Cassidy.
1722—Denisis vs. Conover.
1835—Stratton vs. Muncho.
——Hippard vs. Wilbur.
——Hoffhemer vs. Kiernn.
2037—Coleman vs. Clark.
——Boyle vs. Sheeam.
2071—Emmons vs. Cohen.
2072—Kniffin vs. Jones.
2073—Rodgers vs. Hughes.
2074—Jackson vs. Tucker.
2075—Lemon vs. Little.
2076—Bahan vs. Walker.
2076½—Spring vs. Weaber.
2077—Peterson vs. O'Connor.
2078—Sproul vs. Miller.
2079—Dally vs. Melville.
2080—Elkins vs. Solomon.
2081—Fletcher vs. O'Keeffe.
2082—Schnepp vs. Buchanan.
2083—Applewhite vs. M. H. Machine Co.
2084—Smith vs. M. H. Machine Co.
2085—Martin vs. Marden.
2087—Kolle vs. Buckhorn.
2088—Hubbell vs. Karst.
2089—Thompson vs. Meyer.
2090—Smith vs. Anglin.
2091—Powers vs. Bogart.
2092—Mattran vs. Cadmus.
2093—Johnson vs. Sylvester.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—MARCH 15.

Nos.
118—Walsh vs. Robertson.
14—Miller vs. White.
39—Quackenbush vs. Smith.
119—Baker vs. Drake.
122—Doherty vs. Siefke.
126—Platt vs. Weeks.
133—Brown vs. Delitsch.
169—Hewson vs. Walker.
134—Foster vs. Bibby.
135—Wollmer vs. Kraft.
138—Connelly vs. Campbell.
Nos.
139—Golding vs. Campbell.
141—Benson vs. Roberts.
142—Foster vs. Lynch.
143—Kennedy vs. Cassidy.
146—Heiser vs. White.
149—Conway vs. Hardy.
151—McBain vs. Reilly.
152—Noyes vs. Johnson.
153—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Schenck.
154—Hansknecht vs. Campbell.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN—MARCH 15.

Nos.
79—Buschman vs. Miller.
81—Riker vs. Everard.
82—Dudley vs. Scranton.
84—Hamilton vs. Quitzow, Jr.
98—Hewson vs. Union Gas Stove Co.
100—Elliott vs. Arensburg.
104—Smith vs. Arensburg.
105—Herzog vs. Bailly.
106—Israel vs. Brown.
107—Souden vs. Holmes.
108—Crippen vs. Egan.
109—Ocks vs. Tag.
Nos.
110—Foubert vs. McCann.
113—Meyer vs. Meyer.
116—Markey vs. Markey.
117—Smith vs. Barre.
118—Butcher vs. Bonnett.
119—Schmidt vs. Kolls.
120—Thevimann vs. Nelson.
121—Hanks vs. Cassidy.
122—Maddox vs. Gallwanas.
143—— vs. ——.
28—Fox vs. Imerschit.
38—Gardiner vs. Wallace.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

TENNESSEE — RECONSTRUCTION — SUFFRAGE — ENFRANCHISEMENT — DISFRANCHISEMENT — THE CONSTITUTIONS OF 1834 AND 1865—AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE UNDER THE LATTER—PARDON, AS AFFECTING POLITICAL RIGHTS—MANDAMUS TO COMPEL THE REGISTRATION OF THE PROSCRIBED CLASS.

B. L. Ridley, plaintiff in error, vs. *Freeman Sherbrooke.*—The plaintiff in error claims that this is another attempt to settle political issues by judicial decision. The cause comes here by writ of error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and involves the validity of the Franchise law of that State, which is claimed by plaintiff in error to be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The plaintiff in error, having received a pardon for all his offences against the United States, from the President, applied to the Circuit of the County of Rutherford by petition for a *mandamus* to compel the defendant in error, as Commissioner of Registration for that county, to register him as a voter, which the defendant had declined to do, on the ground that the petitioner was not within the provisions of the new Constitution of the State on the subject of suffrage. The *mandamus* was refused by the Circuit Court, the Court holding that Sherbrooke was not a legal officer of the State, because the office he assumed to hold was created by a body calling itself the Legislature of Tennessee, when, by operation of law, that body had ceased to exist as such; and the Court being of the opinion that as the appointment of the defendant as Registrar was null and void, the *mandamus* could not issue, as the writ can alone be directed to a legal officer. From this judgment appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where it was held that the acts of the Legislature were valid, and that the defendant was legally appointed Commissioner of Registration in pursuance of them; but as the plaintiff in error did not bring himself within the provisions of those acts, he was not entitled to the writ of *mandamus*, and the petition was properly dismissed. The cause thence came here for review, where it is contended by the plaintiff in error that the acts of the Legislature attempting to disfranchise such persons as himself are unconstitutional and void. The only ground upon which a citizen of Tennessee can be constitutionally divested of his right to vote, is found in the Constitution of 1834, article 4, section 2, as follows: Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes. The Legislature is confined to this, and cannot go beyond it. The familiar rule applies here, that where one course for exclusion is given, no others can be admitted. Under this clause of the Constitution, then, it is not enough that the party shall have been guilty of an infamous crime; he must have been convicted by the verdict of a jury, and thus found guilty under the forms of law. Nor is such a conviction sufficient to exclude the party from the ballot-box. The Legislature must have provided by law that all such convicted felons shall be deprived of the right of suffrage; and such an act must specify the crimes, and they must be confined to such as are known in the law to fall within the class denominated "infamous" to work disfranchisement. Until all these prerequisites concur, "all free white male persons of the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the State," have the right to vote. So if a citizen has been guilty of any crime, or of all the crimes known to the law, except such as are embraced in the Code of the State, (where such infamous crimes as work a forfeiture have been specified,) no Court, much less the Legislature, has the power to declare his right of suffrage forfeited, and drive him from the ballot-box. This is assuredly so, unless there has been some change in the fundamental law. It was more than a quarter of a century before the Legislature of the State ventured to exercise this delegated power, declaring what crimes should work such a forfeiture, so reluctant were they to tamper with so delicate a subject. They thought it less evil to allow a few felons to vote, than to establish any limitation upon so invaluable a right. Even the Convention of 1865, with the hot passions engendered by the terrible conflict of arms then raging, hesitated to touch a subject so delicate and vital. They did not even exclude the Confederate soldier, with the blood of the conflict dripping from his sword, from the privilege of a voice in the election of those who should be placed in authority over him when the war should have ceased and peace again restored law and civil government. But they provided "that the qualification of voters and the limitation of the elective franchise may be determined by the General Assembly which shall first assemble under the amended Constitution." If this power could be delegated in such a manner, and it was therefore competent for the Legislature to act under the grant, they still have not the authority to abrogate the old Constitution as to the right of suffrage. Implied repeals are not favored by the Courts; and where the provisions of two different Constitutions, or of two Legislatures, or of the Constitution and an Act of Assembly, can be reconciled to each other, both stand. Under the old charter the General Assembly had no power to deprive any man of his right to vote, but for some infamous crime of which he had been convicted. That power of the Legislature was not changed or enlarged. Was it intended, then, that the new Assembly should go beyond this in the work of disqualification? Not if by any fair construction both provisions can stand together. The delegation of power made to the new Assembly does not necessarily revoke the old provision, if the former has verge and scope sufficient to operate without it, no matter how limited; and it has such operative scope without touching the old charter or disturbing the lodgment and basis made by it of the sovereign power. Under it, the new Legislature may add to the list of infamous crimes; they may provide for a registration of voters and require evidence of their citizenship, age and residence. They may regulate these matters and others, and thus "determine" the qualification of voters and "limit the elective franchise" to those who comply with such provisions. It surely could not have been intended that the Legislature were vested with unlimited and arbitrary power, to exclude from the right of suffrage, at their unrestricted discretion. It is asserted by some that the Convention, by this delegation of power, had reference to the investment of the colored race with the right of suffrage, and that this was the particular class of voters whose qualifications were to be "determined," and that it was the elective franchise, as to them, that was to be "limited" by the new Assembly. But, if so, the power delegated did not have even this extent. The power is so circumscribed as not to conflict with the old Constitution on this subject. That required that all voters should be "white men." The Convention did not disturb and abrogate that provision, as they did other provisions, and all the parts they intended to be annulled or altered. Some of the Convention were able lawyers, and knew how to accomplish what they designed, and where to stop. Without knowing their secret motives, but judging from their acts, it is conjectured that this section of delegated power was intended as a tub thrown out to the whale to restrain the more rash and intolerant members, who may have constituted physically a majority, from meddling with that subject and disfranchising a large majority of the community and monopolizing all power in the hands of a few. At least this was natural and legitimate parliamentary tactics, which is often resorted to to prevent greater evils. The wise and prudent men among them thus got clear of the subject, and doubtless hoped and expected that it would be the last of it. Of course, every lawyer knew that the power thus delegated, in view of the action of the Convention, could not be exercised to divert vested rights, or disqualify any man for his past acts. It would be doing them great injustice to suppose otherwise. The past, they knew, could only be dealt with by the laws of the past, in regard to punishment. The difficulty in the way of the construction that this delegated power was intended to open the question of negro suffrage to the new Assembly, is that this would enable them to abrogate that part of the old Constitution, which confines the right to vote to "white men." The power of the Assembly to "determine" the qualification of voters and to "limit the elective franchise," is itself limited by the old Constitution, left by the new Convention untouched in that particular. If that is not so, what restriction is there? The Assembly, so far as any restriction is made by the new Convention, may enact that a man is not qualified to vote unless he is fifty years old, has resided twenty-one years in a particular county, has been married, and is the father of children, and openly espouses the policy and tenets of some particular party. These are extreme cases, or might have been so considered in former times, but they test the principles and tend to show that no such power was intended to be delegated. The Constitution of 1834, then, is still the supreme law of the State, so far as it has not been abrogated by the new Convention, and in these respects it has not been disturbed. It follows, therefore, that the acts of Assembly of 1865-66 are limited and circumscribed by the old Constitution, which is still in force, and their provisions, as to the petitioner and others of his class, are void. But aside from all this, the Constitution of the United States has declared "that no retrospective or *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder shall be passed." This point is argued at great length; and in conclusion (after maintaining the reinstatement effected by the pardon) counsel thus appeal to the Court: "With unfaltering confidence we submit this cause, which is the cause of the people and of public liberty, to this honorable Court. You owe it to yourselves and to the people over whose rights you are placed as sentinels on a watchtower, as well as to the cause of free government, to the Constitution, the laws and liberty, to deliver a great people from the hands of the spoilers, and restore them to their rights. Let it be known in every land, from the rising to the setting sun, that here, if nowhere else on the globe, all men are equal under the law, and that there is no power in this government, as in despotisms of the Old World, to make 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' of any portion of the community." On the part of the defendant in error three extended briefs are elaborated, maintaining, in substance, the following propositions: The plaintiff in error, although entitled to vote in elections in Tennessee under the Constitution adopted in 1834, and although he had not forfeited that privilege by participation in rebellion or other crime, could not claim of right to exercise the elective franchise after the Constitution was amended in 1865, and after the Legislature, authorized by the Convention of 1865, to pass a law to fix the qualification of voters and limit the elective franchise, had passed the acts of June, 1865, and May, 1866, unless he was entitled under these acts, the right being a political and not a natural or inalienable right. The validity of the action of the Convention of 1865, and the laws named, which in effect amended and changed the provisions of the Constitution of 1834, cannot be questioned in this Court, except upon the ground of repugnance to the Constitution of the United States. All questions relating to the power of the Convention, and the regularity of proceedings or acts of the people assembled therein, or of the Legislature mentioned in the ninth section of the schedule of amendments, are concluded by the action of the political departments of the Government. The acts of the Legislature passed in pursuance of the authority of the Convention, are not acts or bills of pains and penalties, or *ex poste facto* laws. They impose no punishments, nor do they forfeit any right of the person or property of the citizen. The pardon of the President, even if made a part of the record so that its terms might be examined, did not have the effect of revesting the plaintiff in error with a franchise or trust which he had held and exercised under the Constitution of 1834. The cause was passed, when reached in regular order, the Judges not being all present, it being considered that in view of the magnitude of the questions involved there should be a full bench.

For plaintiff in error, R. L. Caruthers and Albert Pike.

For defendant in error, H. H. Harrison, E. A. Otis, and Hon. Horace Maynard.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

SHERIFFS' FEES.

The following decision, just rendered by Judge BARRETT, will be found alike interesting to Sheriffs and their officers, to lawyers and to litigants: *The Valley Paper Company and the Plaintiffs in four other actions vs. Bogert and Evans.*—OPINION: There is no law justifying many of the items in this bill. The Sheriff claims full poundage as upon a sale, also $435 as an additional compensation for extra services, and $5 per day and $5 per night for keeper's fees during the eighty-seven days and nights of his possession. He also asks $188 disbursed for insurance, $50 for appraiser's fees, $50 for counsel fees, and, in each case, $2 69 for what he terms "att and ret fee," $2 12 for service of copies of the summons, and $5 for copies of the attachment and certificate. I am not aware of any statutory provision, and none has been referred to, authorizing the Sheriff to charge more than 50 cents for serving each attachment. He is also entitled to nineteen cents for a copy of the writ, and twelve and a half cents for its return, besides such additional compensation as the officer issuing the writ shall certify to be reasonable, for his trouble and expenses in taking possession of and preserving the property attached. (Code, section 243; 2 R. S. 646, section 38; Calhoun *vs.* Lee, 29 How. P. R., 1; Alburtis *vs.* Dudley, 12 Abb. P. R., 361; Bartlett *vs.* Jessup, 18 Abb. P. R., 448.) Under this provision there has been much conflict as to what constituted a reasonable compensation. (Same cases; see also Muller *vs.* Tautier, 18 Abb. P. R., 450; Jellinghaus *vs.* Scheidt, Id., p. 452; Trenor *vs.* Jachim, 12 Abb. P. R. 136; Mayhew *vs.* Duncan, Hoge *vs.* Page, 11 How. P. R., 207; 31 Barb., 87.) But I have been unable to discover any case where the Sheriff has been allowed a greater compensation for the mere temporary preservation of personal property seized under an attachment than the poundage, which the law awards, where the action has proceeded to judgment and sale. Indeed, it was the awarding in such cases of a sum equal to poundage (Muller *vs.* Tautier, *supra*,) which led to the passage in 1865 of the amendment to section 243, prescribing the cases where and regulating the amount upon which poundage should be allowed. (Laws of 1865, p. 1,282.) Under the circumstances detailed in the affidavit of the deputy, I am inclined in the present case to follow Muller *vs.* Tautier, and Jellinghaus *vs.* Scheidt, (*supra*,) and to allow the Sheriff for his trouble a sum equal to full poundage. But this is undoubtedly the extreme of our authority, and therefore the item of $435 for extra services must be disallowed. This settles the amount of compensation for the Sheriff's trouble. Next, as to his expenses. Here the main item is $870 for keeper's fees. The affidavit of the keeper Marx is unsatisfactory. He does not tell us whether he had an assistant nor does he explain what was done during the hours necessarily devoted to repose. The amount allowed by the Courts for this service has also varied. In Bartlett vs. Jessup, (*supra*) Judge Clerke thought that the charge ought not to exceed $2 5 per day, while Judge Barnard, in Alburtis vs. Dudley, was unwilling to allow more than $2 per day. Other Judges have allowed $3 and in view of the increase in some values even $5 per day. The payment of like wages to the night watchers has also been sanctioned. The amount properly allowable for these services must, to a very great extent, depend upon the circumstances of each particular case, with reference to the amount of labor which devolves upon the keeper or the risk and danger which he encounters, and upon the argument I suggested that $3 per day and $3 per night seemed, in the present instance, to be fair and reasonable. This was upon the assumption that the services had been actually and faithfully rendered; but in view of the character of the proof upon that head, I have concluded to allow but $5 for each day and night, or $4 35 in all for keeper's fees. Mr. Lyon's charge for appraising the stock after the fire should be allowed, but not Mr. Bogert's, and the item must be reduced to $25. But one appraiser was necessary, and it is to be presumed that Mr. Lyon was a competent expert and did not require the hired assistance of one of the defendants in the attachment. The counsel fee is moderate and should be allowed. The legal advice given and services rendered with respect to the insurance tended most directly to the preservation of the property. The affidavit proves the actual expenditure of $186 50 for insurance, and that amount is allowed. The items of $2 69, $2 12, and $5, charged in each case, as already referred to, must be disallowed and an allowance made instead of $1 51 in each case for the making and service of two copies of the attachment and its return. The $2 12 charged for service of the summons is a distinct matter chargeable to the plaintiffs in the attachment suits, as a separate service apart from the attachment itself. With the execution we have nothing to do. Let a bill be made out in accordance with these views and presented for my signature.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 13, 1869.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	116¾	25	Fourth Nat. Bk..	101⅛
22,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, s3	120	131	do	101
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	115¼	30	Penn. Coal	215
48,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	117¼	400	West. Un. Tel....	38¼
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	113¾	900	do	38⅜
157,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113¾	200	do......b30	38⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	105¼	100	Quicksilver	24¾
5,000	do.....b3	105⅛	100	Mariposa Pf.	33¾
370,000	U. S. 6s Cur....	102	200	Pacific Mail	99⅝
1,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57⅛	14	do	100
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	88½	350	Wells-Fargo Ex.	32
1,000	Cal. 7s	125	100	Amer. Mer. U. Ex	42
5,000	N. C. State 6s.	63¾	5	do	41
5,000	do	63⅜	100	N. Y. Cen	160⅜
5,000	do...bet. call	63⅝	100	Mich. So.......s30	97⅞
30,000	N. Car. 6s, new	59	10	Mich. Central	118⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	65¾	300	Clev. & Pitts	89¼
3,000	Erie 3d M	89⅛	150	Chic. & N. W.	82
2,000	Chi. & N. W., con. cov. bds..	94	600	Chi. & R. I. R	128⅜
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94⅝	100	do	128¼
5,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M	103	140	Mil. & S. P.	66⅝
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	90	120	do	66⅞
500	do	90⅛	100	do...bet. call	67
1,000	Mor. & Es. con. bds	87	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	78⅞
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	101¼	100	Del., L. & W	116
9,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st M	85	100	T., W. & W	67¼
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	86¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C	119
5,000	do	86⅛	100	do.....2d call	118⅛
10	Cent. Nat. Bank.	110	100	Chi. & Al.	150
			200	do	150⅛
			100	Han. & St. Jo	115
			50	H. & St. J. Pf	112½
			50	Dub. & S. C.	112
			50	do......2d call	111
			25	do	109¼
			100	Ohio & Miss...b30	33½

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	116⅝	86,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67..	113¼
100,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65.	117⅛	40,000	do......b3	113⅜
24,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65., new	113¾	20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104⅝
			30,000	U. S. 6s Cur....	102⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	N. Car. 6s..ex-c	64	100	Chic. & Alton..s60	149
10,000	N. C. St. 6s..nw	59¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	78⅝
100	Cumberland Coal	37⅜	100	Fort Wayne.....c	118⅛
100	Adams Express.c	60⅛	300	Ohio & Miss	33⅝
100	Quicksilver... b10	24¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	89⅛
100	Mariposa Min.b15	15⅞	500	do.......c	89⅛
100	do	15¾	200	do.......b3	89¾
300	Mar. Pf.....b30	34	200	Mich. So. & N.I..	89⅛
100	do.......b10	33⅞	500	do	97⅝
100	do	33¾	200	do.......b5	97⅝
100	do.......s30	33⅝	1100	do	97⅜
300	West U. T.	38¾	200	do.......c	97⅝
100	do.......c	38¼	400	do	97⅝
100	do.......b10	38⅜	100	do.......b5	97⅝
200	do.......b3	38⅜	200	do.......b3	97⅝
500	New-York Cen	160	100	do.......s10	97⅝
400	do.......c	160	100	Chi., R. I. & P	128⅛
200	do.......b5	160⅛	200	Cleve & Tol	105⅝
600	do	160⅛	500	Chic. & N. W	82
200	Reading.......c	91⅛	300	do.......b3	82
100	Mil. & St. P.	66⅞	200	do.......c	81⅞
100	do.......b10	66¾	200	do.......b5	82
200	do	66⅝	400	do	81⅞
100	do.......b15	67	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.n..	65¼	300	Mil. & S. P.	67¾
10,000	do	65⅜	600	do	68
30,000	do	65	200	do	68⅛
5,000	N. C. S. 6s. n...	59	200	do......b10	68⅜
600	Wells Fargo Ex..	32¼	100	do	68⅛
100	do.......s10	32½	1100	do	68⅜
100	Adams Express....	60⅛	200	do	68⅛
100	do.......b10	61	100	do.......c	68⅛
200	do	61	200	do.......b3	68⅜
100	Am. Mer. Ex.	42	200	do.......c	68⅛
100	Cum. Coal	37¼	100	do.......s60	68⅛
100	Mer. Un. Ex.	16¾	200	do	68⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	24½	100	do.......b10	68⅛
200	Mariposa Min.	15⅝	400	do	68⅛
100	Mariposa Pref.	33⅝	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79
500	Pacific Mail....b3	99⅝	100	do	79⅛
100	do.......b5	99⅝	100	Fort Wayne.....c	119
100	do	99⅝	900	M. S. & N. I.	97⅞
400	West U. T.	38¼	300	do.......b3	97⅝
100	do.......b4	38⅜	1500	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅜
100	do.......c	38⅜	300	do.......b10	89⅝
100	do.......b10	38⅜	400	Clev. & Tol.	106
400	N. Y. Cen.	160⅛	100	do	106
100	do	160⅛	100	do	106⅛
500	do.......b5	160⅛	300	do	106⅛
200	do	160⅜	200	Lake Shore	128⅝
900	do.......c	160⅜	500	C., R. I. & Pac.	81⅞
200	do.......s10	160⅝	300	Chic. & N. W.	82
200	do.......b3	160⅛	300	do	82⅛
100	Hudson	140	200	do	82
1200	Reading	91⅞	100	do.......b5	82⅜
100	Chi. & Alt.	152	200	do.......c	91⅝
1800	Ohio & Miss.	33⅝	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅝
200	do.......b15	33⅝	100	do	91⅜
300	do	33⅝	200	do.......b3	91⅝
300	do.......s3	33⅜	200	do.......c	67⅛
			300	T., W. & W.	67⅛
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	66¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Mariposa Min....	15¼	3300	Erie	36⅞
100	Merch. Un. Ex...	16¾	1300	do	37
100	West. U. Tel.	38⅜	200	do	36¾
100	do	38⅜	300	do.......c	36¾
100	N. Y. Cent'l.	160	400	Reading	91⅜
200	do	159⅞	300	Mich. Southern	97¼
200	Clev. & Pitts.	89⅛			97¾
200	Ohio & Miss.	33⅞			

MONDAY, March 15—A. M.

The care of the PUBLIC DEBT and the improvement of the PUBLIC CREDIT are made the cardinal duties of the new Administration of the Treasury by the Inaugural Address of President GRANT. With these faithfully performed will come the gradual approach to Specie payments, on the Greenback Circulation of the Treasury when demanded, and necessarily on the National Bank Circulation, resting upon Greenbacks convertible at the Treasury. The process will go on without being forced by legislation or stimulated by financial nostrums, and, what is more important, without disturbance to the Trade and Banking movement of the country, or, in the language of the President, "without material detriment to the debtor class." The new Congress will take the first step in strengthening the public faith by removing all doubts and settling all conflicting opinions as to the redemption of the principal of all the Funded Stocks of the United States in Gold Coin. The bill to this purport, (which Mr. JOHNSON failed to approve,) has been repassed by the new House of Representatives, and will be repassed in a day or two by the Senate. It will receive, of course, the prompt signature of President GRANT. The next step should be taken, and we have confidence that it will be taken, by the new Secretary of the Treasury, in executing the preëxisting law of Congress for the very gradual but certain sinking of the Principal of the Funded Debt, now bearing interest in Gold. The very initiation of the Sinking Fund, contemplated by the Act of February 25, 1862, by the regular periodical exchange of the surplus Gold, derived from Customs—accrued and rapidly accruing in the Treasury—for U. S. 5-20s, would soon bring the cheapest of these Stocks, whether Registered or Coupon, close upon the par of Gold. The amounts at first exchanged will not be so important *as the declaration of the intent* to apply so much of the accrued and accruing Customs, over and above the annual Gold Interest charge upon the Public Debt, as will fully redeem the pledges of the Sinking Fund act of Feb. 25, 1862, and the joint resolution of Congress of March 13, 1864. In other terms, the Secretary has only to resolve that the law of 1862 shall be executive, and that the proviso to the Resolution of 1864, under authority of which alone he is authorized to "dispose" of the surplus Gold derived from Customs, shall hereafter be sacredly observed, and he will at once not only relieve himself of the annoying discretion of selling Gold, *but solve the question of rendering United States Stocks equal to Gold in all the markets of the world.*

When this shall have been accomplished, the next step will be the practical exemplification of the whole scope and intent of the Five-twenty system of U. S. Loans, backed by the pledges of all Customs to be paid in Gold, and all this Gold applied to the payment of the Interest and sinking of the Principal of those Loans, to wit: If the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States, as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund *ex-officio*, are unable to purchase U. S. 5-20s of any class at their par value in exchange for Gold, then they can call in any part of the earlier issues, which have already run more than five years, for redemption at par in Gold; thus saving the cost or necessity of paying a premium for account of the Sinking Fund, or of interrupting its regular absorption of the U. S. Stock.

The arrearages properly due under the law of 1862 to the Sinking Fund, without compounding the interest, as contemplated, now amount to about $156,832,000 in Gold; that is setting aside one ₱ cent. of the Principal of the whole Debt, as it stood at the close of each Fiscal Year since the Fund was designated to go into operation, after paying from Customs, first, the Interest on the Gold-bearing Stocks; secondly, the Demand Treasury Notes of 1861 receivable on their face for Customs, and thirdly, the Old Debt maturing in each year. The following table will illustrate the facts here stated:

CUSTOMS DURING THE WAR.

June 30, 1863, Customs received	$69,059,642	
June 30, 1864, Customs received	102,316,152	
June 30, 1865, Customs received	84,928,260	
	$256,304,054	
Total to close of the war	$25,000,000	
Gold Interest, 1863	42,000,000	
Gold Interest, 1864	58,000,000	
Gold Interest, 1865		
Together	$125,000,000	
Demand Notes paid off	$60,000,000	
Loan of 1842 paid off	2,800,000	
Texas Indemnity paid off	3,200,000	
Total	$191,000,090	
Due Sinking Fund 1863	10,987,931	
Due Sinking Fund 1864	17,406,904	
Due Sinking Fund 1865	26,826,930	—246,219,765
Excess, after Sinking Funds		$19,084,289

CUSTOMS SINCE CLOSE OF WAR.

June 30, 1866, Customs received	$179,046,000	
June 30, 1867, Customs received	176,418,000	
June 30, 1868, Customs received	164,464,500	
June 30, 1869, Customs rec'd and estimated	180,000,000	
	$699,928,500	
Total four years	$64,000,000	
Gold interest, 1866	90,000,000	
Gold interest, 1867	103,459,559	
Gold interest, 1868	124,255,092*	
Gold interest, 1869		
	$381,714,651	
Together	18,500,000	
Loans 1847-8 paid off	26,505,000	
Due Sinking Fund, 1866	25,118,000	
Due Sinking Fund, 1867	25,005,000	
Due Sinking Fund, 1868	25,000,000—	501,842,651
Due Sinking Fund, 1869		$198,085,849
Leaving, after Sinking Funds		

*Maximum of yearly Gold Interest.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 13, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$420,188
Decrease in Specie	2,127,963
Increase in other Legal Tenders	494,256
Decrease in Deposits	2,119,979
Increase in Circulation	414,560

	March 14, '68.	March 13, '69.	M'rch, 6 '69.
National Capital	$73,507,700	$74,057,700	$74,057,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	9,945,616	9,945,916
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$84,003,616	$84,003,616
Loans	266,816,034	261,669,695	262,069,883
Gold and G'ld Notes	19,744,701	17,358,671	19,486,634
Other Legal Tender	54,738,866	49,639,025	49,145,369
Deposits	201,188,470	180,484,458	182,604,437
Circulation	34,213,381	34,690,445	34,275,885
In Sub-Treasury	105,343,523	87,787,075	86,924,288

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Mar. 6, '69.	Mar. 13, '69.	Mar. 14, '68.
On deposits	$182,604,437	$180,484,458	$201,188,470
Circulation	34,275,885	34,690,445	34,213,381
Total	$216,880,322	$215,174,903	$235,401,851
25 ₱ cent. would be	$54,220,080	$53,793,726	$58,850,462
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	68,632,003	$66,997,696	74,483,567
Excess	$14,411,923	$13,203,970	$15,653,105

The sales of Gold on Saturday were at 131⅛@131¼ per cent., as on Friday. Such slight fluctuations have seldom been known for two whole days in succession. The steadiness of the market gave a little more tone, near the close of the day, to the Foreign Exchanges, which left off 108¾@109 ₱ cent, 60 days on London, and 109⅜@109⅝ ₱ cent, short sight. Saturday is not what is termed a regular packet day, and the demand for Bills in the afternoon was of a somewhat speculative character. The Treasury office received for the week for Gold Customs $2,741,276, and paid out on Gold-interest $507,185. The Banks lose on their Gold Deposits, for the week, $2,127,963. They gain in Greenbacks $494,256; leaving their general line of deposits $2,119,979 less than last Monday. There is a slight decrease of $420,188 in Loans and Discounts. Money to the Brokers closed at 7 ₱ cent. on call, and 7 to 9 per cent. on Merchant paper of short date—the market steady. The Bank Statement shows some recuperation in Greenbacks and the general movement, with the single exception of Gold, which is being transferred to the Treasury in payment of Customs, indicates a fair measure of ease in the market, in the absence, this Spring, of the usual periodical cause of temporary disturbance in a First of April Quarterly Statement. Under the new Act of Congress, on this subject, the Comptroller of the National Banks is authorized to divide the year into five different periods in which to call for general Statements, the division being left wholly in his discretion, except that each Statement must be called for *as on some past day*. No special preparation, therefore, can be made for these exhibits to the Department at Washington, and the Banks are necessarily compelled to move, as nearly as may be, with uniform steadiness, to be ready to respond as on any day of the month or week which may be designated retrospectively. We believe the new arrangement will be found to work with improved security to the general movement; with less disturbance to the Money market, and to the greater good of the Banks that have heretofore always kept themselves strong while subject (as they will no longer be) to be ridden by their less prudent neighbors on Quarter Days.

The Trade of the week past was again active in the line of Import entries, and the payment of Customs thereon. The Treasury has already taken $6,003,092 in Gold for Customs in the two weeks of March, (twelve working days,) and the probability is the entire month will yield nearly or quite the large sum of $13,279,450 received in September last. In the line of Exports the movement continues light from New-York, and the general Export of Cotton from the United States, thus far in the crop year, is 915,336 bales, as against 1,143,920 to the same date last season; but the enhanced prices will largely overbalance this difference in quantity by the greater aggregate value of the Export. The opinions on the rise in Gold which are frequently indulged by reference to the wide discrepancy between the Imports and Exports at New-York alone might be corrected, if not wholly upset, by taking into account the movement of the latter from the Cotton ports. This movement, as intimated above, is thus far larger in value than in the last Fiscal Year, and although some of the Cotton authorities now say that we cannot spare to Europe a sufficient amount in bales to equalize the Export to the 30th June, (the close of the Fiscal Year,) there is no reason to doubt that the crop will be made to play the same important part in balancing our Foreign Trade as in 1858. This fact, and the larger employment of United States Stocks as a remittance abroad, will reduce the net outgo of Gold and Silver for the current Fiscal Year from $80,164,565, as on the 30th June last year, from 20 to 30 ₱ cent., provided there is no interruption to the peace of Europe. And this on an increased Importation of 10 or 15 ₱ cent. For reference hereafter we republish the official figures of the

TRADE BALANCE FOR YEAR, JUNE 30, 1868.

Imported as for United States markets		$344,924,567
Produce exported	$369,836,952	
Or reduced to gold	$268,678,210	
Net outgo of specie	80,164,565—	348,842,775
Apparent difference in favor United States.		$3,918,208
Customs in gold, for year		164,464,599
Or on goods marketed at New-York	$110,182,050	
At the outports	54,282,549*	
Total		$164,464,599

*Of this sum $3,347,841 was originally deposited in the New-York Office of the Treasury, making the whole Customs receipts at this office $113,529,891.

SPECIE MOVEMENT—JULY 1, 1867, TO JUNE 30, 1868.

Exported from New-York	$76,309,886
From Pacific and other outports	17,389,762
Total twelve months	$93,699,648
Less foreign specie received	13,535,083
Net outgo of specie, twelve months	$80,164,565

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,021,605, against the total entries of $4,563,354 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,865,839, against $2,574,845 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $304,228, against $1,096,916 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,741,276. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 14,856 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,497.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,861,215	December	$13,631,597
August	23,113,900	January	22,321,251
September	22,378,838	February	23,944,525
October	19,439,928	March 6	7,255,441
November	18,008,004	March 13	7,021,805
Total to date since July 1			$181,049,304
Against same time 1868			159,662,863
Increase since July 1			$21,386,441

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,975	December	$14,987,285
August	13,327,188	January	13,153,017
September	12,200,340	February	10,824,812
October	14,705,901	March 3	2,108,676
November	14,408,796	March 10	2,865,839
Total since July 1			$109,603,412
Against same time last year			126,068,346
Decrease since July 1			$16,464,934
Gold, March 13, 1869			131⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 14, 1868			139⅜ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,584,558	December	$1,717,905
August	4,690,989	January	3,314,390
September	1,954,723	February	3,322,093
October	1,608,739	March 6	307,843
November	1,181,085	March 13	304,228
Total since July 1			$28,998,533
Against same time last year			41,406,246
Decrease since July 1			$12,409,713

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	December	$784,424
August	3,254,947	January	1,809,536
September	2,847,843	February	1,359,228
October	921,725	March 8	385,386
November	1,102,913		
Total since July 1			$15,787,874
Against same time last year			23,573,010
Decrease since July 1			$7,805,136

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,908
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,415	January	18,513,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March 6	3,261,816	March 6	2,483,846
March 13	2,741,276	March 13	507,185
Total	$87,628,769	Total	$68,149,377
To date, 1868	$78,817,248	To date, 1868	53,952,608

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Mar. 14, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	131@132¼@131¼	139¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	118⅝@120¼@119⅝	110¼
Consolidated 5-20s	113@113½	107⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	105⅜@105⅝	101⅜
New-York Central	158⅝@160⅜	126⅜
Rock Island	126¼@128¼	94
Michigan Southern	95¼@97⅝	95⅝
Hudson River	137@140	142½
Northwestern	81¼@81⅞	65½
Fort Wayne and Chicago	118¼@119	100⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅜@89¼	92⅜
Reading	91⅛@91⅝	93
Northwestern Preferred	89⅜@91¼	73
Ohio and Mississippi	33¼@33	30⅝
Pacific Mail	100¼@99⅝	110¼
St. Paul Preferred	77⅜@79⅛	67½
St. Paul Common	65¼@68	52
Toledo and Wabash	66@67¼	51
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅜@106⅛	105¾
Mariposa Preferred	34¼@33⅝	10¼

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were a fraction less buoyant than on Friday, though the general spirit of the dealings was firm, as against some disposition on the part of a few of the operators to sell against a further advance in prices. The State Bonds, with the exception of new Tennessees, were steady. The Railways were decidedly more active than on Friday. The largest business was in New-York Central and in the Common Stock of the St. Paul Road. The latter advanced 2 ₱ cent. Michigan Southern was also strong near the close of the day, and the Northwests steady. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further advance in Western Union Telegraph, while Pacific Mail and Mariposa were held steady. No late Boards were held at the Stock Exchange. In the Long Room and on Broad-street the following quotations, as compared with Friday night, were made about 5 o'clock P. M.:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105½	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	120⅛	119¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¼	113½
American Gold Coin	131¼	131⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	65¾	65¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57¼
Missouri Bonds	88¾	88½
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	63⅝
New-York Central	159⅝	160⅜
Reading Railway	91⅝	91⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅜	128¼
Northwest Common	82	81⅞
Northwest Preferred	91⅝	91¼
Michigan Southern	97½	97¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	118½	119
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅛	89¼
Pacific Mail Company	99⅝	99⅝
St. Paul Preferred	78⅝	79⅛
St. Paul Common	67½	68
Toledo and Wabash	66⅝	67¼
Cleveland and Toledo	105⅜	106⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33½	33
Mariposa Preferred	33⅞	33⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg.. 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1867	113¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	113¼
5-20 reg., 1862	114	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871	121
5-20 coup., 1862	119¾	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	121
5-20 reg., 1864	114	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	113¼
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	117
5-20 coup., 1865	117⅛	10-40 reg	104¼
5-20 coup. '65, n. is	113⅜	10-40 coup	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1867	113	6s Currency	102⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108¾	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new b'ds..	65¼
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	101⅛	Virginia 6s, ex cou	57
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	103	Virginia 6s, new bds..	60½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102	Georgia 7s, new bds	92
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102	North Carolina 6s	63¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102	North Car. 6s. n. bds..	59⅛
Ill. Canal bonds, '60	100⅛	Missouri 6s	88⅜
Ill. Canal bds, reg.,'60	100⅛	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo Iss.	89
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '60	100⅛	Louisiana 6s	71⅛
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '62	100⅛	Louisiana 6s. levee bds.	68
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '65	100⅛	Louisiana 8s. levee bds.	86
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100⅛	California 7s	125
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100⅛	Rhode Island 6s	100¼
Ill. War Loan	100⅛	Alabama 5s	66½
Indiana 5 ₱ c. War L.	97	Alabama 8s	97
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou	66¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	141
Manhattan	145	People's	140
Merchants'	125½	Nassau	104
Mechanics'	130	Corn Exchange	130
Union	127½	Continental	99
America	145	St. Nicholas	115
Phœnix	106	Commonwealth	112½
Mechanics & Tradrs'	125	Atlantic	103
Seventh Ward	112	Imp. and Traders'	129
State of New-York	110	Park	155½
Commerce	122	Manuf's and Merch's	102
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	120	Central National	109¾
American Exchange	118	First National	215
Bank of the Republic	117	Fourth National	101
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	109¾
Hanover	109	Oriental	149⅞
Irving	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund..	99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90¼	N. J. Cen. 1st M	98
N. Y. C. 7s, 1865-'76	100	N. J. Cen. 2d M	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	85	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	88	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74½
Harlem 1st M	101	Chi. & Alton S. F	99
Mich C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	117	Chi. & Alton 1st M	101
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110	Chi. & Alton inc	92½
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	93½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M..	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10.	90⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc	78¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M..	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	85
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con	94	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	86
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	106	Mar. Trustee Cer	67
Han. & St. J. Con	110	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	94
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	90	Western Union bonds.	85¾
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77⅛	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	83½
Tol., W. W. c.c. S'k. F.	81	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	82
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	105	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	92½
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93..	78	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	86½
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M..	70	Iron Mountain bonds.	85
Chi. R. I. & P	94⅝		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars, of Securities of all kinds, including Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by the National Park Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each individual depositor. The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	4,348	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls		Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	200	Peas, bushels	1,627
Cornmeal, bbls	2,148	Pork, bbls	630
Cornmeal, bags	2,930	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,273
Wheat, bushels	10,004	Lard, pkgs	7
Corn, bushels	15	Beef, tcs. and bbls	300
Rye, bushels	900	Whisky, bbls	1,237
Oats, bushels		Petroleum, bbls	

ASHES—Pots are salable and firm at $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue dull and nominal at $8 75@$8. Stock, 1,050 bbls.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet, though buyers have had any existing advantage. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after by all classes of buyers at firmer prices. Sales have been made of 3,337 bales, including 1,435 bales to spinners, 1,627 bales to shippers, and 275 bales to speculators. Also, 100 bales Low Middling for April delivery at 27⅛c.; 200 bales Low Middling for May delivery at 28c.; 150 bales Low Middling for April delivery at 27⅞c.; 100 bales Low Middling for May delivery at 27¾c.; and 100 bales Low Middling for April delivery at 27¾c. ₱ lb. The business of the week ending last evening Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice, thus: "Our market for the week has been dull, and declining, closing quiet at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 12,042 bales, including 3,930 bales to spinners, 2,246 bales to speculators, 5,161 bales to exporters, and 705 bales in transit. Sales of Average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For March, 100 bales at 27⅞c., 50 at 27¾c., 200 at 28c., 300 at 28¼c., and 200 at 28⅛c.; for March and April, 100 bales at 28⅛c.; for April, 1,000 at 27⅞c., 200 at 28c., 200 at 28⅛c., 150 at 28¼c., and 150 at 28¾c.; for May, 300 at 27⅞c., and 100 at 28⅛c. There is a good supply of Cotton offering, with holders willing to accept quotations. The receipts at the ports are small, but, with light exports, the stocks show no decline. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 3,223 bales; to Havre, 209 bales; to Hamburg, 300 bales; to Bremen, 74 bales. Total, 3,806 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 21,007 bales; to the Continent, 11,526 bales. Total, 32,533 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	25⅛	25¾	26	26⅛
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	26⅛	26¾	27	27¼
Low Middling, ₱ lb	27⅛@¾	27¾@28	28@¼	28¼@½
Middling, ₱ lb	28⅛@¾	28¾@29	29@¼	29¼@½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	14,856
Receipts last week	19,907
Receipts preceding week	19,653
Receipts since Jan. 1	214,948
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,009,325
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Tuesday	2,632
Exports since Jan. 1	53,939
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	242,865
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	118,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,763,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,759,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	897,000
Exports same time last year	1,095,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	391,000
Estimated stock same time last year	332,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have shown more eagerness to realize, and prices have been further depressed, closing irregularly, on a very limited movement. Sales have been reported of 5,300 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$5 90; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 90@$6 40; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 40@$7 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6@$6 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 30@$5 90
Extra State	5 90@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	5 85@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 45@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 15@10 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 25

Southern Flour continues inactive at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of only 225 bbls., at $6 30@$6 80 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 85@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour has been dull and heavy at $6@$8, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8@$10 25 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 150 sacks. Rye Flour is quiet at $5@$7 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 130 bbls. Cornmeal continues in slack demand at $4@$5 for Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 135 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and heavy at $2@$2 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered and purchased more freely at a further reduction in prices. The demand has been mainly from export buyers. Winter Wheat has been very dull, lower and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 75; poor Amber Western, (Winter,) $1 50; No. 1 Spring, in store, on private terms; and No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 43, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and quoted much lower, on a moderate business. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 90c.@92½c. for New Mixed Western; 95c.@95½c. for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 87c.@95c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, but steady, at about $1 40 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley is in less demand and irregular in price. Barley Malt continues quiet at $2@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quite dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 17,500 bushels Western at 73½c. in store, and 75½c.@76½c. from depot and delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw sells slowly at 85c.@$1 15 for long and short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in light demand, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 30,421 Hides; sales 24,450 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 750 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21½ lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 1,550 Dry Corrientes, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 21½c., gold, as they run; 2,100 Dry Bogota, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 1,300 they run; 500 Dry Bogota, 19 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., 22½c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Port Dry San Juan, 22 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Matamoras, 24 Platt, 16 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., 26c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12@13 lbs., private terms; 250 Dry Southern, 22 lbs., 26c.; 700 Dry Texas, 26 lbs., 24c.; 11,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, part to arrive from Antwerp and Liverpool, 39@50 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c.; 300 Wet Salted Texas, 55 lbs., 13½c.; 100 Wet Salted Southern, 55 lbs., 13c.; 1,500 City Slaughters, 75@78 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; 500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 19,300, (same time last year, 182,000—year before, 247,900,) as follows: 5,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 2,000 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Zanzibar, 6,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 2,000 Wet Salted Texas, and 3,000 Wet Salted New-Orleans.

LEATHER—Has been in good request and firmer. Week's receipts of Sole, 57,000 Sides. Stock light, assortment much broken. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@65c.; New-Orleans at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The main call has been for low grades of Resin. Prices have been quoted weak for most articles, including Spirits Turpentine at 48½c.@50c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 50; Resin at $2 30@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 87; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request at previous figures, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 28; Crude Sperm at $1 88@$1 90; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 70; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 03; Olive at $1 80 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack request and very heavy since our last, at 17c.@17¼c. for Crude in bulk; 22c.@22½c. for Crude in bbls., and 30½c.@34½c. for Refined, in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed in price to-day. Sales have been reported of 670 bbls., in lots, at $30 87@$31 12½, chiefly at $30 87@$31 for New Mess; $30 75@$31 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess; and $26@$27 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 13¼c.@13¾c. for Western, 14c.@14½c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in light request at drooping prices; sales equal to 170 packages, at 16c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quite dull at previous rates. Sales 90 boxes, including Cumberland, at 16c.; and Short Rib at 16¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been more active, closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@19c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for City, and 18¾c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 3,000 tierces Prime Steam, seller March, April and May, at 18½c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 50 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 100 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and heavy, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $28@$34 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in active speculative demand at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales within two days, 5,750 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in moderate request and steady. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	50@53
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	46@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	44@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	43@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb	42@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb	50@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	43@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb	45@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb	40@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	33@38
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	28@30
Common Western, ₱ lb	25@27
Western Rolls, ₱ lb	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	33@43

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	22 @23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last, including Honduras Deer, 45c.; Nicaragua, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Central American, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 49c.@50c., gold, per lb. And Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacao, 42½c.@52½c., currency; Cape, 50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, but rather irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 690 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@13½c., and 850 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet and heavy at from 14c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; also, 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¾c., and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in slack request and quoted heavy at from 94c.@96c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—The market has shown rather more firmness, though with but little activity since our last. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 1,050 bales Cotton at ¼d.@3-16d. ₱ lb; 15,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms. For Glasgow, 450 bbls. Rosin, by steamer, at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, March 11, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

The minutes of meeting held February twenty-five were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Petition of the Inspectors on Sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department for an increase of pay.

In connection therewith—

Assistant Alderman Daly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the pay of the Inspectors on Sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be and the same is hereby increased from four dollars a day to five dollars per day, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Petition of the New-York Women's Hospital, for a donation to pay taxes for Croton water.

In connection therewith—

Assistant Alderman Cunningham presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Women's Hospital, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, charged against the property of said hospital for Croton water, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Petition of the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for a donation of three hundred and fifteen dollars, to pay assessments.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Robinson presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John S. Inskip, pastor of Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment for the work of opening Church-street, from Fulton-street to Morris-street, charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Petition of property owners on Forty-fifth-street, to have said street paved from Second-avenue to the East River.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Daly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Seventh-avenue, opened according to law.

Assistant Alderman Roberts moved that the said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the word "Fifth" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Fourth."

Which was carried.

And as thus amended the paper was then laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the rebuilding of the pier at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Lady of Sorrow, situated in Pitt-street, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Forty-second-street, between First-avenue and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from Madison-avenue to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That on both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Lexington-avenue to Second-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That Hubert-street, from Hudson to West-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Watt-street, from Canal-street to West-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-black pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to North River, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Pettit—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Father Donnelly, pastor of St. Michael's Church, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the school connected with the said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from number seven hundred and twenty to number seven hundred and twenty-one East Ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Forty-third-street, between First-avenue and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of donating two hundred and fifty dollars and interest to the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in payment of an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The undersigned Committee on Printing and Advertising of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to whom was referred the annexed petition of "Typographical Union No. 6, of the City of New-York," in reference to the tariff, or "scale" of prices for printers' labor, fixed and demanded by the said "Union" of and from employing printers, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have carefully considered the subject-matter presented in the said petition, and from the clearness and completeness of the statements therein made, and the nature of the case as well, they have not deemed it necessary to look beyond the facts set forth in said petition to arrive at a proper conclusion as to the duty of this Board, or of the Common Council, in respect to the prayer of the petitioners.

It appears that "Typographical Union No. 6, of the City of New-York," comprises, with but few exceptions, all the journeymen printers of this City, and numbers over twenty-five hundred members—in the language of the petition, "an organization numerically strong enough, your petitioners would hope, to command the favorable consideration, in this matter, of your Honorable Body."

So far as numbers are concerned, it must be conceded that the "Union" represents and embodies a large, useful and important class of the citizens of New-York. But mere numbers, your Committee must premise, cannot and ought not to control in the matter of the claims of the petitioners. As your Committee understand the difference between the journeymen and employing printers, it is a demand based upon the right of the former to dispose of their labor as individuals, which right is sustained by combination and coöperation, and is resisted upon the same ground of personal right, and by the same means.

In its settlement, therefore, no might of numbers can prevail, but solely such equity as may be mutually conceded, agreed upon, and established; and such, also, would be the case, if the like cause of difference existed between the employers and their patrons. This brings your Committee to a consideration of the question of the equity in dispute, as presented by the petitioners. If your Committee should consider this in a direct sense and manner, their conclusion, whatever it might be, would be of but little force, for the simple reason that the Common Council do not possess the right to dictate, regulate or establish prices for labor between private parties, or, indeed, for any labor, except as employed within the diminished province of their municipal law.

As presented by the petitioners, however, the question of equity is relieved of all embarrassment, and it is not requisite that your Committee should consider it as an independent or abstract one. It is admitted and stated in the petition that the demands of the said "Union" for increased prices have been conceded by the contractors for the City printing—"*upon the City printing, but not upon their own work*;" and these terms, it is further stated, "are such as the Union could not by any means accept"—it seeming to be a rule or understanding of the said "Union" that no member of it shall work in an office where the "Union" prices are not paid on all work done there.

The petitioners ask for assistance in their behalf by two methods: First, that this Board "use their influence as a body" with the contractors for the City printing to induce a compliance on their part with the advanced prices fixed by their "Union," and second, that if such a course fails, the existing contract for City printing be rescinded, and a new contract awarded to "some other respectable establishment which conforms to the just requirements of this Union."

Upon the facts stated by the petitioners, the first method, nor the second, should not be necessary to effect their purpose, for the concession already made by the contractors leads directly to the conclusion that so far as this Board, or the Common Council, could control in the interests of the petitioners, the petitioners have already achieved all that this Board, or the

Common Council, could possibly enforce in their behalf, however fully they might sympathize with the petitioners and desire their success. The concession made by the contractors admits the justice of the demand of the petitioners, so far as the concession extends, and as no higher prices are paid for the City printing than for other work, no good reason seems to exist why the concession should not be further extended, so as fully to meet the claims of the petitioners; indeed, the concession already made is both a fact and an argument in favor of the petitioners' demand, because the City printing is performed mainly at prices much lower than those now paid for general work, under a contract which was made prior to the late war, and therefore, if justice be the ground of concession as to the prices for the City work, surely the same consideration exists in a larger and stronger degree as to general work. It is upon this view of the subject that your Committee are earnestly disposed to favor a compliance with the first of the two requests made by the petitioners; and accordingly your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Common Council respectfully request the contractors for the City Printing to extend to the working printers the same concession as to prices for general work which they have conceded to them for City work.

BRYAN REILLY,
LAWRENCE H. HILL,
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON,
Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the report be received, and the resolution recommended by the Committee adopted.
Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from pier number thirteen, North River, to the opposite side of West-street, the same to be eight feet wide.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Burk, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of St. Teresa's Church, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars, as a donation.
Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the southwest to the southeast corner of New Bowery and Roosevelt-street.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sylvanus Gedney, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, as a donation to enable the Committee to pay assessment.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. Seeger, Treasurer of the Northeastern Homeopathic Dispensary, as a donation, for the sum of eight thousand dollars.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River; under the direction of the Street Department.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants in favor of St. Francis Hospital, in Fifth-street, near Avenue B; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Eighty-ninth-street and Avenue A; St. Michael's School, in Second-street, near Avenue B; St. Bridget's Church in Eighth-street, corner of Avenue B; St. Mary's School, in Pitt-street, and the Hebrew Benevolent Society Orphan Asylum, Seventh-street and Third-avenue, each for the sum of five thousand dollars, as donations in aid of the respective institutions, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations," or any other appropriate account.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert Peebles for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse from the bulkhead on Water-street, between Corlears and East streets, caused by defective stringpiece, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of number fifty-four East Fourth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert Haydock, Treasurer of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessment.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George F. Nesbitt, Esq., Treasurer of the Church of the Incarnation, situated on the northeast corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars and ninety-nine cents, as a donation to pay assessment.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps placed, and the same be lighted, in Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Hampton D. Gage, one of the Trustees of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, in Eighty-sixth-street between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-seven cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of taxes, water-rents, and interest thereon.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Irish American be and it is hereby designated and appointed as one of the Corporation papers to publish the proceedings of the Common Council.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Devlin, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as compensation for loss of horse and harness from dumping-ground at the foot of Laight-street, by reason of said ground being out of proper repair, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Sears Baldwin, President of the Board of Trustees of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, for the sum of two hundred dollars, as a donation to enable the said trustees to pay assessments.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Willetts, President of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as a donation.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the salaries of the women employed in cleaning the offices of the different Departments of the City Government be increased from one dollar and fifty cents per day to two dollars per day, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the Commissioners for the erection of a new market in the Eighteenth Ward, to connect the new market building with the sewer in Sixteenth-street by a twelve-inch drain-pipe, and to connect the said building with the Croton water-pipe in said Sixteenth-street by a four-inch water supply-pipe.
Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. O. Fowler to erect a bay window in Thirty-fourth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, on the building thereon situated.
Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that said resolution be adopted.
Which was lost.
Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.
Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of resolution of the Board of Aldermen as follows:
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the contract now existing for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from the Fourth to the Eighth-avenue, with the consent of the contractor, and that he readvertise for proposals, and make a new contract for the completion of the work by the lowest bidder therefor, as provided by the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.
Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:
Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to E. J. Bryant to construct a bay window in front of his premises number two hundred and thirty-two East Twentieth-street, the same to project about three feet, and to be done under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.
Assistant Alderman Haughton moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:
Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to James Gregory to place a bay-window on the building at the southwest corner of Forty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—
Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to advertise for and award contract for printing for the Common Council for the current year, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the City of New-York.
Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Cunningham—15.
Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Cregier, Roberts—3.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, be paved continuously with the pavement known as the "Fisk Concrete Pavement."
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be paved continuously with the pavement known as the "Fisk Concrete Pavement."
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be paved continuously with the pavement known as the "Fisk Concrete Pavement."
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be paved continuously with the pavement known as the "Fisk Concrete Pavement."
Which was laid over.
Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, be flagged full width with Fisk concrete flagging where not already done.
Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to lay, take charge of, and keep in order such mains as they may deem necessary to convey an abundant supply of Croton water to the institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, situate on Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, the expense to be charged to the appropriation for "Water-pipes and Laying."
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be directed to report at the next meeting of this Board on the resolution referred to said Committee this day, relative to the City printing.
The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney, Cregier, Roberts—3.
Negative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Cunningham—15.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, transmitting the report of the Trustees of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art for the year 1868.
Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Laight-street, from West-street to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neill, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from opposite number four hundred and ninety-one Washington-street, in a direct line to Clinton Market.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That on south side of Charlton-street, from Varick-street to Hudson-street, the sidewalks be regraded and regulated, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width where not already done.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistent Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That a gas lamp post be placed on the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That the actual opening of Church-street, from Fulton-street to Morris-street, as widened and extended by the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, take place on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—17.
Negative—Assistant Alderman Gibney—1.
Resolved, That on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—16.
Negative—Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Hampson—2.
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Eighty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, opened according to law.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Thirteenth-street, from number four hundred and fifteen to Avenue A, be flagged full width, where not already done.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That the crosswalks on Second-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, inclusive, be laid or relaid.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That Thirty-second-street, from First-avenue to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James R. Davis, Trustee of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, situated in Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue for the sum of three hundred and eighty-four dollars, with interest thereon, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—17.
Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.
Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-third-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Healy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1869.

THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTING, prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next.

For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 19, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchanges can be made.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.

Transfer books will be closed March 9 until March 22, both inclusive.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.
The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.
To act as Trustees of Mortgagees of Railroads and other Corporations.
To act as receiver in cases of litigation.
To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.
As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.
To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.
To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.
To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.
To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115¼	116	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅛	113⅜
Coupon, 1881	116⅛	116⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68	113⅛	113⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	114	114½	10-40 Regist'd	104⅜	105
5-20 Coupon, '62	119⅜	120	10-40 Coupon	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	115	115¼	Gold	131¼	131⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	117⅛	117⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	102⅜	102⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113¼	113⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAPES SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND GUANO CO., 181 WATER-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the election of Trustees will be held at their office, as above, on the 17th day of March, instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
By order, FRED'K A. BARTLETT, Secretary.
NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousands Acres of Choice Lands, and by the Railroad, its Rolling-Stock and the Franchises of the Company.
A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,
Yielding in Currency nearly
TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
PRESENT PRICE NINETY-FIVE CENTS AND INTEREST.
GOLD, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to the Fiscal Agents of the Company,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN
Thoroughly learnt with an English tutor, assisted by French and German Professors. For prospectuses and reference to parents of pupils apply to Mr. WM. WASHAM, Darmstadt, near the Rhine; or to Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Editor, New-York.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AT $30—MESSRS. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 BROADway, offer a full commercial course in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Apply, day or evening, to secure seats.

A PARISIAN LADY WISHES A HOME IN a private family for tuition; can give unexceptionable City references. Address or call at No. 56 West 11th-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE a governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 272 West 25th-st.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR—CLASSICAL AND mathematical. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or nurse and seamstress or lady's maid; can cut and fit, operate on machine; will travel with a lady anywhere; good City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best City reference; three years at her last place. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook in a private family; would assist in washing or butter making; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; embroider and braider. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 46th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do washing and ironing; good recommendations, if required. Apply at No. 354 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY A COMPETENT seamstress, either by the day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; help with dressmaking, button-holes and flouncing dresses, trimming in general. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, front, one day.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands all kinds of American and English cooking; is a first-class baker; City or country reference. Call at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; good City reference can be given; no objection to leave the City. Apply at 509 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; good reference given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.; near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen for ten days at her present employer's, No. 8 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly, to go out by the day in families. Call at or address No. 144 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as children's nurse; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse in a private family, or as chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, TO go out by the day; can fit and operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; would take work at her own residence. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITress, who can take the place of a man waiter; City reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation; good references. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, jellies, pastries, and made dishes; also pickling and preserves; has first-class reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 96 Boerum-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., situations for a number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, cooks, washers and ironers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women, one as a good plain cook and is willing to do washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist in washing and ironing; nine years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by an industrious, trustworthy girl; will be found an efficient, respectful and economizing servant, and excellent washer and ironer; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 262 3d-av., in the store, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City or country; one as cook; makes pastries, soups and jellies; the other as regular laundress; does up linens in style, fluting and finery. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 114 6th-av., corner 9th-st., toy store, basement.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMilies by the month or week; also few gentlemen's; does them up in the best manner; 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back room, all the week.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, GOING out by the day, a few more engagements in good families; cuts and fits in all the latest styles. Call at No. 362 7th-av., in the paper store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as laundress or plain cook; City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 White's-place, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, A situation; is master of her business; good references. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; married, no incumbrance; who thoroughly understands the cultivation of the grapevine, hot and cold graperies, green-house, all kinds of fruits, forcing of vegetables, first-class, or the general management of a first-class place; 18 years' reference; last employer can be seen. Address L. D. G., No. 878 Broadway, florist.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, JUST DISengaged, of practical experience, a situation with a family of taste; thoroughly understands his business, which reference will bear the strictest investigation; leaving on account of a sale of the stock. Call or address J. O. S., No. 25 East 40th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady, respectable young man; understands thoroughly the treatment of horses, carriages and harness, &c.; will be found willing and attentive; good City reference. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S situation by a first-class single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last employers. Can be seen at or address No. 6 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; man is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; wife can cook, or do washing, or take care of milk and butter. Address X. Y., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, steady young man; understands thoroughly the treatment of horses, carriages, harness, &c., and will be found willing and attentive; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; has seven years' good City reference; can milk, and will be found a most useful and obliging man; don't use tobacco or strong liquor. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, (German;) understands his business thoroughly; a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good reference. Call or address M. H., No. 322 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young married man, a Protestant; understands the care of green-houses, graperies and vegetable gardens; good reference. Address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH wife and two children, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener on a small place; six years' reference from last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; has no incumbrance; understands both branches thoroughly; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address THOMAS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener, who thoroughly understands the care of fruit, flowers and vegetables, green-house and graperies. Address J. A. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, small family; thoroughly understands his business, green-houses, grounds, &c.; eight years with present employer. Address GARDENER, No. 304 Post Office Box, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single first-class man of large experience; understands both thoroughly; has first-class reference. Address T. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business and is worthy of a situation. Call on or address E. F., No. 112 West 32d-st., in harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant married man as coachman or assistant gardener; can give the best of City references as to character, capability, &c. Call or address F. L., No. 111 Mercer-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and gardener; can milk; good reference from his last employer. Address D. S. C., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; understands both branches thoroughly; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. B., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; married; no family; has over 20 years' experience in green-house, grapery and laying out. Address L. Z., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions to work on a farm; man understands cows and horses; wife as general servant; understands dairy work. Address W. T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a Protestant; can give five years' City references; understands his business; not afraid of work. Address J. H. T., No. 1,295 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GROOM AND VALET, A situation; can furnish references as to capability, &c. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD seven years' experience in France, Germany and Italy, and who is perfectly familiar with the languages of those countries, desires to accompany one or two young gentlemen, or a family going abroad, as traveling companion. For particulars address H. B. CARRINGTON, Station G, City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN FULLY CONVERSant with the English and four other European languages, who writes a good hand, sketches rapidly in pencil, crayons, water-colors, &c., desires to become attached as Private Secretary to some prominent man or party traveling in Europe or elsewhere; he can give the best of references. Address R. R. R., Post Office Box No. 3,679 New-York.

HELP WANTED.

PRINTERS.—A FEW GOOD COMPOSITORS can be supplied with permanent places at the high rates paid by the employers' scale. Also, situations for competent female compositors, and two or three "two-thirders." Apply to JOHN F. BALDWIN, No. 174 Fulton-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENdations wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4th-av., near 25th-st., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron, and girls of all work; City and country.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, laidies' maids and seamstresses; also, good nurse and excellent waitress, chambermaid, laundress, all respectable girls and women, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY smart Protestant girls, American, English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish and German, for good situations at highest wages, in City or country, in every station, at the Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO IS A good vegetable and flower gardener; no hot-house. Address Box No. 780 New-York Post Office, stating terms and references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WILL recommend a good cook, washer and ironer, in a family of three in the City. Apply at office, No. 45 3d-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS, AT NO. 55 West 33d-st., three doors from Broadway; those who are acquainted with the curtain, shade and carpet trade.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO is a good seamstress, and is willing to assist in light chamberwork. Apply for two days from 10 to 11 at No. 75 5th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AARON WOLBERG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 13, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMERSON M. KNOWLES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW H. BALDWIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 13, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD H. LADD, of New-Providence, in the County of Union, and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Ladd Bros., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 13, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERAN and SAMUEL FRISCHET, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Beran and Samuel Frischet, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1869.
mh1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NICHOLS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Nichols, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1869.
mh1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. FOGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles E. Fogg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh8-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILDER H. PRAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Wilder H. Pray, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1869.
mh1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAV H. LESSER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1869.
mh8-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. DUSTAN, Bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Dustan, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.
ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
mh15-law3wM* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. VAN CLEFT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of Joseph L. Van Cleft, of the village of Middletown, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869.
LEWIS B. HALSEY,
of the City of Newburgh, N. Y.,
mh15-law3wM Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS PETTIBONE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Augustus Pettibone, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh1-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES BERRY HALL, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Berry Hall, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh1-law3wM* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL H. DORSETT and CHARLES H. BABCOCK, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of Daniel H. Dorsett and Charles H. Babcock, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh1-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK E. REED, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Patrick E. Reed, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh1-law3wM* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALFRED A. SNYDER and GEORGE D. WALLACE, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alfred A. Snyder and George D. Wallace, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1869. HAMILTON WALLIS, Assignee,
mh8-law3wM* No. 170 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,212.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR HUDLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar Hudler, the above-named bankrupt, of Rondout, in Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said Southern District of New-York.—Dated Rondout, N. Y., March 11, 1869.
D. B. STOW, Assignee,
mh15-law3wM Rondout, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES BEUTEL, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH HERTZFIELD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 13, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOEL H. MILLER, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the greater part of the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 15, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewers in 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st.
2d. For regulating and grading 93d-st., from 8th-av. to Bloomingdale road.
3d. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in front of Nos. 83 and 85 East Houston-st.
4th. For filling sunken lots between 88th and 90th sts., and 3d and 4th avs.
5th. For building sewers and branches between 23d and 32d sts., and between 9th and 11th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

1st. The easterly side of 4th-av., from 69th to 74th st.; also, the westerly side of 3d-av., between 71st and 72d sts.; also, both sides of 70th and 71st sts., and the southerly side of 72d-st., from 3d to 4th-av.
2d. Both sides of 93d-st., from 8th-av. to Bloomingdale road, to the extent of half the block north and south of said street.
3d. Lots known as Nos. 83 and 85 East Houston-st.
4th. All the lots on the block lying between 88th and 90th sts. and 3d and 4th avs.
5th. All the lots on all the blocks lying between 23d and 34th sts. and 9th and 11th avs., and the west side of 11th-av., from 23d to 33d-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 6, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 31st-st., from 4th to Lexington av.
2d. For flagging sidewalks in 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3d. For flagging sidewalks in 3d-av., between 117th and 128th sts.
4th. For paving with Fisk Concrete pavement 124th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. The north side of 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
2d. The north side of 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3d. Both sides of 3d-av., between 117th and 127th sts.
4th. Both sides of 124th-st., from 1st to 3d av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKET, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 13, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
C. M. DEPEW. } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government Tax) allowed on ALL SUMS over $5. One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000,
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.
This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.
MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. HENRY A. STONE BECAME A partner in our respective firms on the first of January, 1869.
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.—We propose to lease, for a term of years, the exclusive privilege of transporting the water of these celebrated Springs. Application may be made for two days, to the undersigned, at the New-York Hotel.
PEYTONS & CO.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LE PROPHETE, (Italian Opera.) Leading character by Mme. La Grange.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Mr. Brougham and Miss Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE SHADOW OF A CRIME. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP. Evening—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

London news is meagre. Mr. MIALL, Liberal, has been elected member of the House of Commons from Bradford, in place of Mr. RIPLEY.

In the Constituent Cortes, Minister SAGOSTA has asked for power to raise 2,500 recruits for the Spanish army, which was granted after lengthy debate, though the Cortes declared by resolution that in future conscriptions must cease. Another insurrectionary attempt is reported to have occurred in Andulasia, though no particulars have been received.

The North German Parliament have decided that departments of War, Marine, Foreign Affairs and Commerce, with a Minister at the head of each, be forthwith established for the Confederation.

CUBA.

The insurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces and establishing a seat of government at Mayari. Aid is expected from Yucatan and other places. The insurgent Representatives in the Assembly of the Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery. All patriots are to be indemnified for their slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers, or remain and cultivate the land. An iron-clad, with Armstrong guns on board for the insurgents, had been sighted off Green Key, and Spanish cruisers were in search of her. The Governor refuses to permit Cubans or Americans to leave the country. The troops have committed many outrages on the plantations in the neighborhood of Neuvitas. The insurgents, commanded by a Polish General, have burnt the bridge and torn up the rails between San Marcos and Sagua. A second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po with prisoners convicted of political offences. A riot occurred on Saturday in Havana. Several of the participants were arrested and sentenced—one to death and another to carry a ball and chain during the remainder of his life.

Official dispatches state that a battle had taken place at Mayari, the headquarters of the rebel forces in the Eastern Department, when 500 regular troops, supported by a heavy artillery fire, carried the works and captured the town. The rebel version of the affair has not been received.

By the arrival of the steamer *George Cromwell*, we have three days' later mail advices, which afford interesting details of recent events.

GENERAL.

On Friday evening Dr. ELISHA S. PRESTON and wife absented themselves from their residence, in Rochester, to pay a visit. Soon after their departure a man called and inquired for the doctor, and on ascertaining that both he and Mrs. PRESTON were out, he pushed the girl into the hall, and upon her screaming for help, drew a revolver from his pocket and told her to remain quiet or he would blow her brains out. When asked what he wanted, he replied, "money." He then tied the domestic's hands behind her back with a small cord which he took from his pocket; after which he threw her upon the floor and tied one of her feet to the sofa, and then proceeded to search the house. Mr. and Mrs. PRESTON came home soon after and two or three times were answered by the servant girl, who still remained bound. The doctor proceeded to the back door, which he found open, and discovered the girl in the condition described, the villain having escaped. The girl was bound so tightly that circulation of the blood was almost stopped. Upon investigation it was found that nearly every bureau in the house had been ransacked and the contents turned upside down, but no article of value was missed.

Governor REED, of Florida, has offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the assassin of Dr. FINLAYSON, who was murdered at Marianna a few nights ago.

The currier shop of WM. CLAFLIN & Co., at North Becket, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday night, causing a loss of $10,000. Governor CLAFLIN is the principal in the firm.

JOHN SANDFORD YOUNG shot RICHARD POWELL, son of Ex-Governor POWELL, through the heart, at Henderson, Ky., on Thursday, killing him instantly. Both had been drinking.

Hon. WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, United States Senator elect from Maryland, who has been very ill at Hagerstown, is recovering.

The details of the recent tragedy in Warrenton, Ga., which resulted in the death of the editor WALLACE and Dr. DARDEN, show that both men were Democrats. The tragedy originated in a private quarrel which was dragged into a Masonic Lodge, where DARDEN black-balled WALLACE, for which the latter called him a liar in his paper. The affair is deeply regretted in Georgia, as both of the deceased were well known and respected.

Portland was organized as a city in 1832—thirty-seven years ago. During this period of thirty-seven years the Democrats have been in power five years only, and never two years in succession.

A large meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade was held on Saturday. Messrs. BARKER, MOULTON and SHAW, of New-York, were present as the representatives of the elevating interests of New-York. They were sustained by nearly all the prominent and influential merchants on the Corn Exchange, in the advocacy of a radical reform in the present mode of conducting the grain business in that City. The principal points urged were that if Buffalo and Chicago would reduce] their elevating charges, New-York would make fifty per cent. reduction, and that grain could be placed into elevators immediately on arrival in New-York, instead of remaining several days in canal-boats awaiting sale.

The jury in the case of DAN. NOBLE, who was on trial at Elmira, on a charge of complicity in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, have been discharged, as they were unable to arrive at a verdict.

Rev. FREDERIC D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., Bishop elect of Central New-York, has decided to make Syracuse his place of residence.

The citizens of Montreal are apprehensive of immense damage when the snow melts and the ice breaks up. The city authorities as well as the citizens are using precautionary measures. It is also feared that through the region between St. John's and Montreal, the destruction will be great, and that a freshet will occur in the Richelieu and St. John's Rivers, flooding the entire level country.

The ice in the Hudson River has broken away above New-Hapsburg, and will probably move to-day, as the wind and weather is favorable.

The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is now being rapidly extended, five or six miles being laid daily.

An English bark supposed to be the *John Bright* has been wrecked off the Pacific coast in Nootka Sound.

The large public hall at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, known as MILLEMAN'S Hall, is reported to be in a very dangerous condition.

Detective Captain YOUNG having been ordered to turn over to the Department all rewards received by him since the 1st of January, has sent in his resignation.

Cotton sold more freely on Saturday at a shade firmer price. Breadstuffs were depressed and lower. Pork was dull at reduced figures. Lard more active, closing stronger. Groceries dull. Freights firmer, but quiet, with 331 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Manchester Speech—England and America.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was justified by the facts in declaring at Manchester that "there was nothing in the political horizon to give the least fear that peace would be disturbed between England and America," and even in proceeding to declare that "peace, as far as depended upon General GRANT, we might be *sure* would be maintained." It was a good deal, perhaps, for Mr. JOHNSON to take upon himself to publicly say, considering his high official position, especially as his diplomatic efforts have not met with very liberal encouragement at home, and still more especially as General GRANT is well understood to disapprove entirely of their result thus far. Yet it was well to say it. An uneasy rumor was just then prevalent in England that the new President would be disposed to make trouble over the *Alabama* claims; and the pacific assurances of Minister JOHNSON were not only true but timely.

We never have partaken freely of the charming optimism enjoyed by Mr. JOHNSON, nor of his confidence in the immediate *début* of the political millenium, nor in his sublime faith in arbitration as a sovereign panacea for State difficulties; nor do we incline to think his own view of its efficacy is *quite* as roseate as when he penned his first protocol. He then, we believe, thought it a pity this specific had not been applied at the outset to our own civil war, regarding arbitration like "parmaceti" as "the sovreignst thing on earth for an inward bruise," while for external hurts and chafings it was beyond compare. We repeat that we never could attain quite this pitch of confidence in the new remedy, and even Mr. JOHNSON will probably concede now that a "single application" cannot always be warranted to "effect a cure."

Nevertheless, all pleasantry and metaphor apart, we are sure that Mr. JOHNSON was substantially right when he denied at Manchester the reasonable possibility of these *Alabama* claims resulting in war. Such an issue of the affair would be, as he perfectly well says, "absolute insanity, to say nothing of the outrage perpetrated upon humanity and Christian civilization."

The truth is that the best security for peace between the two countries is in the moderation and common-sense of the two peoples; and the best token of peace in the future is the uniform display of that good sense in the past. We have now calm weather compared with some by-gone gales—smooth seas and plain sailing, where even fool-hardiness would find it difficult to make shipwreck. The *Alabama* question is by no means the only, or even the worst one, which we have managed to settle peacefully with England, during the last fifty years. Often, indeed, we have been nearer the verge of hostility on them than on this. Now, there was a question of Northeastern boundary, and now, one of Northwestern boundary; at one time a reciprocity quarrel, at another a disputed right to fisheries, rousing bitter animosity and threatening to flame out from words to war; now, we find the naturalization question taking belligerent shape, while even Fenianism comes in the guise of a national organization formed within our Republic to levy war on Great Britain. Surely the *Trent* affair was a bitterer pill for us to swallow than the *Alabama* affair for England, make she never so wry a face over her potion. The raid from Canada to St. Albans was cause of quarrel enough for people *bent* on quarrel, and so was the Fenian raid from St. Albans toward Canada soon after. We have not avoided trouble springing out of the actual invasion of Canadian soil from ours, and the serious and pitched battle there, to come to grief now over Captain SEMMES' achievements. We have seen American citizens in English jails, or "incarcerated in feudal dungeons," as Mr. TRAIN might prefer to put it, and yet have procured their release by deliberate request rather than hasty war. Even that Fort Erie affair of Colonel O'NIEL in 1866, was not the first of its kind we had had at that place. Twenty years or so before came off the famous Canadian patriot war, and SCOTT with troops was moving to this very same scene, and bands of armed Americans were crossing from Buffalo to "free Canada."

Take the single San Juan dispute as an illustration of the instinct or sentiment of forbearance which has prevailed between the two countries for nigh upon half a century, and which is now stronger than ever before. The dispute lasted fully a dozen years before it became serious, and when in 1860 it *did* become serious, and there was a race between blue coats and red coats which could get most men and guns ready in and about the Haro Archipelago, on Vancouver's Island, and on the mainland adjoining, before the deadly signal should be given—how did the affair turn out? Even at the very brink of hostilities it was settled by a "joint military occupancy." And it needs no better proof that it takes two to make a quarrel than the fact that this "joint occupancy"—seemingly a dangerous experiment if long continued—has already lasted nine years without a ripple of trouble, and might, to all appearances, last ninety-nine more.

Mr. JOHNSON is right when he represents us of America as being desirous of settling the *Alabama* claims without war. We should not like—probably nobody but himself *would* like—to stand sponsor for all his addresses. His complimentary bosh about our people being enamored of their dear English cousins; his complimentary acts, whereby being prevented, to his "regret," from embracing BURNS and SCOTT, he makes shift to supply their places with LAIRD and ROEBUCK—these and similar things he does on his own responsibility. But in representing to the English people that both President GRANT and the American people mean what they say when they exclaim "Let us have peace," he does no injustice to either. It is as true now as when Lord HOBART said it long ago, that a war between England and America would be a calamity to the human race.

General Grant and the Tenure-of-Office Law.

It is said that the Republicans in Congress and especially in the Senate, begin to feel the embarrassments of the Tenure-of-Office law, in a way that comes very closely home to them. They cannot be supposed to favor the retention in office of the thousands of incumbents, who were appointed during Mr. JOHNSON'S term, and they have all personal or political friends of their own for whom they desire these positions. And it is well understood that, while General GRANT is disposed to consult their wishes, and so far as possible gratify their preferences, in the matter of removals and appointments, he feels it utterly impossible to make many changes so long as the Tenure-of-Office law remains in force. He cannot remove any one from office except upon charges which must seriously damage his personal character—and this he does not feel disposed to do, except in cases so flagrant as to remove all doubt and leave him no alternative.

We cannot help thinking that motives of this sort, aided by the evident justice of the case, will induce Congress to repeal the law, so as to leave the President absolutely free to make such removals as the good of the public service may require. If ever any President was entitled to be free in this matter at the outset of his administration General GRANT certainly is. He has earned fully and fairly from the Republican Party the confidence which a repeal of the law would imply. And certainly there has never been a time when the purity and efficiency of the public service required so vigorous and untrammeled an exercise of the Executive power as at the present moment.

We trust the law will be speedily repealed, and the President's hands thus untied.

General Longstreet's Appointment.

As was to be expected, considerable hostility is manifested to the appointment of Ex-General LONGSTREET, of the Confederate army, to a high office in New-Orleans. It seems to be in the main confined to the Union men of the South—those, that is, who claim to have been Union men throughout the war. They say it is unjust to those who never at any time favored the rebellion, that their claims should be set aside in favor of those who became Union men only after their utmost efforts to overthrow the Union had failed. However zealous General LONGSTREET may have been in support of the Union since the suppression of the rebellion, he was still, during all that struggle, one of the most zealous and efficient Generals of the rebel army; and he ought now to wait until the merits of those who sacrificed everything in support of the Union, while he was endeavoring to destroy it, have been recognized and rewarded.

Looking at the matter as one of strict justice, it is not easy to question the truth of this statement of the case. But General GRANT evidently regards the action taken rather with reference to its effect in allaying resentment and restoring peace to the South, than its conformity to what would seem to be exactly and rigidly just. The work to be done now is of a practical sort, and the measures adopted are to be judged by their bearing upon it. The very fact that General LONGSTREET, known to have been one of the foremost Generals of the rebellion, has been appointed to Federal office, on account of the frank manner in which he has accepted the results of the war, and the zeal and sincerity with which he has sought to carry into effect the subsequent action of the Government, will satisfy the South that the war is over, and that it is no longer the policy of the Government to ostracize men for having, while it lasted, been enemies of the Union,—but that they will be judged by their conduct *since it ended*, rather than the share they took in it while it was going on. This will at once disabuse the Southern mind of apprehensions which have done great mischief to the Union cause in that section, and operate as a strong encouragement to a cordial and effective support of the Government.

The amnesty granted by Mr. JOHNSON, if not made void either by the action of Congress or of the Courts of law, will open the way to a policy of conciliation of which the appointment of General LONGSTREET is a good illustration, and which will work a very great change in the temper and prospects of the Southern people.

The Public Credit Bill.

The "act to strengthen the public credit of the United States," which was quietly pocketed by Mr. JOHNSON, will now reach General GRANT curtailed in one important particular. Both the Senate and House having stricken out the section relating to gold contracts, the measure is now precisely what its title indicates—an explicit declaration of the light in which the United States regards its obligations to the public creditor, and its purpose to discharge them in coin. We are glad to see retained the provision forbidding the payment of any portion of the gold-interest debt before it matures, unless meanwhile resumption of specie payments be effected. The language of the bill upon this point will bear repeating:

> "None of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States shall also solemnly pledge its faith to make a provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin."

We accept this provision as a rebuke to the schemes of those who, in utter disregard of the condition of trade and the onerous taxation borne by the people, would cultivate a surplus for the discharge of liabilities not yet due. By this bill Congress protests—as the President protested in his Inaugural—against the financial policy which ignores the interests of the debtor class; and there are reasons for believing that the course it foreshadows will be followed by the Administration. There is no better method of strengthening the public credit than that which aims at reducing the burdens and promoting the prosperity of the country, for thus will specie payments be most quickly reached.

The ground upon which the gold contract clause has been expunged does not appear unreasonable. The Supreme Court has decided that gold contracts are already legal, and, as Mr. SUMNER asks, What more is required? It might be desirable so to fence about the rights of debtors that an usurious creditor should be unable to take unfair advantage of their necessities; but so far as the mere legalization of gold bargains is concerned, the recent decision has affirmed all that has been wanted. Questions may hereafter come up requiring some more specific enactment than is now in force, but for all the immediate purposes of business the decision of the Supreme Court is sufficient. So at least, Congress has intimated by its amendment of Mr. SCHENCK'S bill.

The Administration.

The machinery of the new Administration is getting into working order and the operations of the Government go forward with vigor and dispatch. The Treasury Department,—which is now and must be for some time to come the most important of all, is in excellent hands, and the Internal Revenue Department is under clear, vigorous and upright control. Mr. BOUTWELL is universally recognized as an executive officer of unusual ability and as having been qualified by past experience, as well as political studies, to administer the affairs of that branch of the public service with great energy and success. Mr. DELANO, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is making himself familiar with the wants and necessities of that important branch of administration and will soon be in a condition to apply all the reforms which it requires.

All the Departments are greatly embarrassed, as is unavoidable at the outset of a new Administration, by the multitude of applications for office. All the Secretaries have caused it to be understood that they do not intend to enter upon any sweeping system of removals, and that officers throughout the country whose record of service proves them to have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, will not be disturbed. This course is not only just in itself, but it is absolutely essential to the progress of public business in any of the Departments.

Considering the difficulties and embarrassments encountered by General GRANT at the outset of his Administration, it is rather matter of surprise that they have been so promptly and so thoroughly surmounted. Every Department of the Government is already in vigorous and successful operation, and everything, in all of them, goes on with smooth and steady success.

The Underground Arcade.

It is said the Legislature is quite likely to charter the project for building what is called an Arcade Railroad under Broadway. We can scarcely believe it. When this wild scheme was dismissed a year or two ago, we hoped and believed we had heard the last of it,—and so did everybody else. What new light the subject has since received, we are not informed. The failure of the underground railroad chartered last year is cited as the reason why this arcade project is regarded with more favor now. But the effect which that failure would naturally produce would be exactly the other way. The underground road for which that charter was obtained was much more feasible, cheaper, and open to less objection in every way than the arcade scheme. If it proved impossible to raise the money for *that*, where is the money for *this* to come from?

Broadway is the most important thoroughfare of the City,—the most densely built up, with the most valuable buildings, the most crowded with travel and the one which most requires to be kept open and unobstructed for constant public use. In a few months it will have been newly paved at a cost of over half a million of dollars. It is traversed through its whole length with sewers, Croton water and gas-pipes which cannot be displaced or removed, except at very great expense and public inconvenience. Yet *this* is the street which a Company is to be authorized to dig down for its whole width and length to a depth of *seventeen* feet, and carry off bodily,—to be restored by a roof over the chasm and a double-track railroad running through it! It is scarcely possible for human ingenuity to devise a scheme more impossible of execution, or which, if it could be done, would destroy and imperil more property, cause more damage by the interruption of business, or more inconvenience to public travel, cost more money or fail more disastrously than this!

If there were no other streets which could be tunneled—if this were the only possible mode of creating fresh modes of transit between the upper and the lower ends of the City, there might be some excuse for broaching the scheme again. But there are plenty of routes, any one of which is far better in every way than this. We hope it will not long be allowed to absorb the valuable time and attention of the Legislature.

What Business Men Ask.

The merchants, bankers and business men of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago recently petitioned, simultaneously, for the enactment of a law regulating the transactions of the Treasury with reference to bonds and gold. They asked "that hereafter all purchases or sales of the loans and bonds of the United States, on account of the United States, shall be made by inviting public competition through advertising for proposals;" and that "all sales of gold, for account of the United States, shall be made at public auction by an authorized official of the Treasury Department" after properly advertising the time and place. The petitions to this effect received the signatures of the leading firms and banking officials of the cities named, and undoubtedly reflect the intelligent business opinion of the country.

Mr. HOOPER'S bill, which passed the House without delay or difficulty, but was quietly smothered by the Finance Committee of the Senate, effectually met these requirements. Its adoption by the Senate would have prevented much scandal, and saved the large sums which favored brokers now receive for doing the work of the Treasury officials. Its efficacy in these respects, we suspect, had something to do with its fate; though the accompanying prohibition of all increase of the gold-interest bearing debt doubtless contributed to Mr. SHERMAN'S hostility.

It is to be hoped that this or some similar measure will be included in the work of the present session. Its objects harmonize with Mr. BOUTWELL'S views, as understood, but his administration of the Treasury will be strengthened if they take the form of law.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have discouraging accounts, from private sources, from those who propose going South for a milder climate during the raw and inclement season of our Spring. There seems to be no room there, as every place is already full! Passengers from Savannah by boat to Florida, very frequently return in the same boat because they can find no accommodations whatever. Invalids from the North already occupy every available house in all the available towns of that vicinity, as of nearly every other in the Southern States. Even in Savannah, where the hotel accommodations are better than in most Southern cities and where the climate is not especially inviting, guests are constantly turned away for lack of room. Our Northern people must buy Southern places for their Winter residence; and fortunately the chances to do so on favorable terms are very abundant. That thousands of our citizens will avail themselves of them we have no doubt.

There is one way of raising the value of property "on the east side" and in many other parts of the City. It is to invent some means of *keeping the streets clean*, and thus making the localities less "horrid" and disgusting to respectable people. We should like to see the plan tried.

General BUTLER has applied to Secretary BOUTWELL for the appointment of a colored man (named JOUBERT) as Assessor of Internal Revenue for New-Orleans; and the *Tribune* is urging the appointment of colored diplomatists to represent this Government at Hayti and Liberia.

It seems that REVERDY JOHNSON does not expect to be immediately withdrawn from the English Mission. In responding to a toast at the recent Manchester banquet, he said that "he should remember with the most lively gratification his visit to Manchester, when he returned home to America, *which he did not expect to do until all our difficulties were settled.*" Mr. JOHNSON must either expect the Senate to confirm the *Alabama* treaty (now before it) very soon, or to remain at the Court of St. James till next year at least.

The ideas of newspaper responsibility in the Southern States do not seem to be well settled or understood everywhere in the same way. In Richmond, GRANT hides in an upper room and shoots stealthily an editor who speaks disrespectfully of his sister; he is tried and acquitted amid the applause of the surrounding populace,—from which one might infer that in Virginia it is deemed quite the thing to shoot an editor whose manner of conducting his paper gives offence. *Per contra*:—at Warrenton, Ga., an editor named WALLACE calls a man named DARDEN a liar and a blackguard, upon which DARDEN shoots and kills him,—and is soon after taken from the jail and himself killed by a body of men who did not accept the Virginia doctrine of editorial responsibility, and who were yet afraid a Georgia jury might like it well enough to act upon it. So they resolved themselves into court, jury and executioner, and proceeded accordingly.

Public beggary has become a grievous nuisance in New-York. Squalid and haggard beggars, mostly women and children, haunt the offices, business places and residences of our citizens at all hours of the day. The Commissioners of Charities make immense distributions daily of the necessaries of life to the poor, and numerous benevolent associations are constantly attempting to supply the wants of the needy. But still the beggars appear to multiply. People feel greatly annoyed by their importunities, and many dislike to repel a miserable-looking creature for fear it should be a case of actual want. We believe there is a society in town which, for a small annual subscription, furnishes the subscriber with a certain number of *tickets*—the gift of one of which to a beggar will furnish him relief, and secure inquiry into the circumstances of his case, on presentation at the headquarters of the association. The good-hearted people who are unwilling to drive off a needy fellow-creature, and yet feel unable to distribute alms on all hands, should procure a supply of these tickets of charity.

It seems, by late Cuba news, that the insurgent leaders in the Central Department had decreed the abolition of slavery, and permitted the freedmen to join the army. This opens up a worse prospect than ever for the retention of Cuba by the Spanish Government. The slaves of the island, or at least the greater part of them, are a very savage set, and have always been shockingly treated by their masters,—especially those on the sugar estates. If the Spanish troops do not hurry up the work of suppressing the rebellion, we will soon see it spread everywhere like wildfire, and become very bloody.

Some account of the new postage stamp, now under preparation by the Government, will be found in another column.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has directed that a copy of the *Life of General Greene* be put in every public library of the State. As a recognition of the General's heroism and patriotic services, this is a commendable step, but the Providence *Journal* speaks of it as "a public and solemn protest of Rhode Island against the attempt made by Mr. BANCROFT in his ninth volume, and in his letter to the editors of the *North American Review*, to degrade General GREENE from the place which he has always held in American history." As a mode of settling questions of historical criticism we cannot attach so high a value to this act of the Legislature as the *Journal* seems inclined to do.

Superintendent KENNEDY has made a brief report to the Police Commissioners regarding the number of bawdy-houses in the Metropolitan District—including New-York and Brooklyn. The country papers which tell about the tens of thousands of street-walking harlots in New-York, will be surprised to learn that in January last, by Mr. KENNEDY'S statements,

> "There were in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn of houses of prostitution, 496; of houses of assignation, 107; of saloons where waiter girls attend, 33; of public prostitutes, 2,107, and of waiter girls, 255, showing a reduction since January, 1868, of 29 in the number of houses of prostitution, but an increase in the houses of assignation of 8; of public prostitutes, 35, and of waiter girls attending saloons, 10, while the number of saloons employing waiter girls remains unchanged. The aggregate number of places in the two cities is 627, and of females connected with them 2,360."

These statements agree very closely with the report made to the Legislature two years ago.

At a recent meeting of the Common Council Mr. PINCKNEY offered a resolution that the Corporation printing be given to the lowest bidder, and that the present contract with EDMUND JONES & Co. be annulled. He stated, in support of his resolution, that each meeting of the Common Council costs in printing alone $800, and that the reports of the various Departments instead of being printed promptly are frequently delayed six months. These would certainly seem to be cogent arguments in favor of abrogating the contract now existing; yet the Common Council refuse to make any movement in the matter. The printing for all the Departments of the City Government should be let by contract to the lowest bidder. This is the only just, economical and lawful way of disposing of the matter, yet we fear that it is for these very reasons that it will not be done.

Each new development of the cruelties practiced on the passengers of the ship *James Foster*, makes the case worse than before. All the responsible parties deserve to be hung.

Hon. ERASTUS WELLS, member of Congress from Missouri, recently made application at the Treasury Department in Washington for a set of standard weights and measures for the Custom House at St. Louis. He ascertained that one had been made for that express purpose ten years ago, but never *sent*; it is to be forwarded immediately. Ten years is a good while to wait, but it is, in this as in other things, better late than never.

Readers of some of our City newspapers naturally expect to see the streets and sidewalks of the City absolutely crowded and monopolized by the newly-introduced plaything of the hour—Velocipedes. But so far as our observation goes, but little is heard of them out of the newspapers. Once or twice a week the wooden pavement of Washington Place is taken possession of for a little exercise on this novel machine, and of course it always attracts a small crowd; but with this exception velocipedes are seldom seen in the City. The manufacturers, however, keep up an incessant talk about them which goes to create the impression that our streets, parks, and other public places are constantly crowded with them, and that life and limb are in perpetual jeopardy from their evolutions. This, we venture to say, is not quite in accordance with facts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

Mr. MARETZEK, who introduced the "Prophete" to the American public, has conceived a profitable idea in again restoring it decently—with ample orchestra and chorus—to the operatic *repertoire*. The work is fervid, picturesque and imaginative. The ensembles, threaded with the old chorales, and the memorable melodies of the Church, are striking and memorable. The story possesses all the interest of an age which impressed the imagination with its ceremonies and impostures. Traits like these, and the merrier rhythm of the ballet, make the "Prophete" a singularly pleasing production A very large audience on Friday evening testified to this fact, and will undoubtedly do so again to-night. The demand for seats would indicate, indeed, a run, were the season not so far advanced. For such few days as Mr. MARETZEK remains at the wheel, "Le Prophete" will be the attraction. Miss KELLOGG'S farewell appearance takes place to-morrow night. She will, however, appear once more in a Mass by ROSSINI. This posthumous work will be performed simultaneously in the principal cities of Europe and America. The manuscript has been purchased by Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH, and it will be brought out under the direction of his brother, Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH.

It is rumored that Mr. MAX MARETZEK will retire after the present season. The ridiculous reason assigned for this is that he is wealthy, when it is well known that he did not even retire, or think of doing so, when he was poor. In fact, Prime Ministers, prima donnas and managers never retire. Sometimes they are put out in the cold, and at rare intervals they die. Mr. MARETZEK is in the ermine of prosperity and as warm as a toast. We have not heard him express a single wish to die. In view of opposition, too, he is additionally animated, and we therefore venture to predict that the rumor of his retirement is an airy fiction. Nevertheless, we shall bewail his loss at the *bal d'opera* on Easter Tuesday, with which impressive ceremony his career is supposed to terminate.

Sunday concerts are becoming "too numerous for mention." There were three last night: Mr. THEO. THOMAS' regular entertainment at Steinway Hall, the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union at Irving Hall, and a grand Italian splurge at Tammany Hall. On any other night such competition would be regarded as ruinous, and there is nothing so far as we have seen to encourage a different expectation on the Sabbath.

Mr. J. LEVY, the distinguished *cornet-à-piston*, has engaged a concert troupe and will start on a tour immediately after the Lenten season. He is a remarkable performer, and possesses a magnetic influence on the audience. We have never heard him play better than he is now doing at Irving Hall.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave his fourth symphony *soirée*, at Steinway Hall, on Saturday evening, when the following admirable programme was interpreted:

Suite, in Canon form, op. 10 .... Grimm
String Orchestra.
Motet, "Wrestle and Pray" .... Bach
Symphony, E flat, op. 23 .... Max Bruch
Gypsy Life, op. 29 .... Schumann
Chorus and Orchestra.
Overture, "Tannhäuser" .... Wagner

The suite by GRIMM is a striking production, as all productions for stringed instruments are apt to be. Wind and brass have added to the strength and massiveness of the orchestra, but not to its delicate expression of sentiment. GRIMM is neither youthful nor fresh. He possesses, however, a thorough command of the resources of stringed instruments, and exhibits it forcibly. His work—in which Mr. THEODORE THOMAS took part—was encored. The motet, by BACH, was, of course, introduced for the sake of the Mendelssohn Union, who sang it with more than average clearness. The symphony is the effort of a talented musician, but is not likely to interfere with the popularity of better known productions in the same line. SCHUMANN'S charming *genre* piece, "Gypsy Life," was given with fine effect, and the "Tannhauser" overture was, of course, warmly applauded. The last symphony *soirée* takes place on the third of next month.

Since the madrigal concert, which took the City by storm, there has been nothing so effectively presented as the historical recitals of Mrs. F. L. RITTER and Mr. S. B. MILLS. A scholar has again delved in mines of forgotten wealth and recovered lost treasures. The programme is so curious that we cannot resist the temptation of putting it on record:

THE OLD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

1. Prelude, and the Carman's Whistle, with variations .... William Byrde..1591
2. The Captive Crusader; song. Orlando Gibbons..1612
   I attempt from Love's sorrows to fly. Henry Purcell..1680
3. The Hundredth Psalm, set as a lesson for piano-forte .... Dr. Blow..1680
4. Song to Pan .... Dr. Blow..1900
   Sally in our Alley, as originally written. Henry Carey..1715

OLD ITALIAN SCHOOL.

5. The Cat's fugue, and Sonata in D major. Domenico Scarlatti..1730
6. Alla Trinita beata .... Composer unknown..14—
   Dolce Amor .... Caralli..1640
7. Fugue in B flat major .... Porpora...1737
   Souta in D major .... Galuppi...1740
8. O di che lode (the Eighth Psalm) .... Marcello..1720
   A Serpina penserete (from "La Serva Padrona") Pergolesi..1730

FOLK SONGS AND PIANO-FORTE COMPOSITIONS FOUNDED ON THAT FORM.

9. Sumer is icumen in .... Ancient English Folk Song
   Bin fryli e werthi Taechter gsy, Old Swiss Wedding Song
   With all the Heavenly Host, Ancient English Christmas Song
   Colin prend sa hotte .... Arab French Song
10. Mazurka Opus 6, No. 1, and Valse, Opus 61, No. 2 .... Chopin
11. El Contrabandista .... Spanish National Song
    Lisetto .... Negro French Song
    Rosestock, Holderblüth .... Suabian Song
12. Polonaise in E flat, Opus 22 .... Chopin

Mrs. F. L. RITTER rendered the vocal music with a great deal of vigor—sometimes, it seemed to us, with more than was needed. The lady's voice is powerful, and in some portions rough. Exercised to its full extent it is overwhelming, especially in pieces where simplicity and purity are needed. It must be conceded, however, that she is an *artiste* of rare accomplishments, and invariably seizes the spirit of the composition—singing in all languages and all schools with equal facility. In the Folk Songs Mme. RITTER accompanied herself. Concerning Mr. MILLS we find the following judicious remarks in the *Weekly Review* which we reproduce and fully indorse:

> "Mr. MILLS, our acknowledged pianist, *par excellence*, sustained, even strengthened, his reputation as a thorough and finished artist. Though capable of mastering the most difficult compositions written for the piano-forte, with an ease and certainty such as no one else here possesses, he placed his great technic at the service of these seemingly simple old pieces, really so full of peculiar difficulties. Certainly there was no opportunity in these old English and Italian piano-forte pieces for modern technical display, and yet, to do them justice, the artist must possess great experience and an acquaintance with all the different styles of piano-forte music. Mr. MILLS acquitted himself here, as on all other occasions, with aplomb and spirit. Every number of the programme received hearty applause."

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S new and charming play of "School" will be produced here to-night. It has been a success in every region, and the success will be repeated, we think, at Wallack's. The cast includes several new members of the company, which has been strengthened for the occasion.

Shakespeare Readings in Brooklyn.

The Young People's Association of Mr. BEECHER'S church, in pursuance of their admirable plan of furnishing a Winter series of popular entertainments, high in grade, but at prices making them accessible to the many, have arranged for a series of three Shakespearean Readings by Professor RAYMOND. On Tuesday evening the Professor gives the "Taming of the Shrew;" on the next Tuesday, "Julius Cæsar;" and on the next Tuesday, "As You Like It." These plays are not those most frequently read, but they afford Mr. RAYMOND opportunity for some of his happiest and best moods. The whole course may be attended at a price below the usual charge for a single reading; and we doubt not that both the Professor's regular hearers and admirers, and many not always so fortunate, will take this opportunity of enjoying his dramatic readings.

Recent Robberies.

Yesterday afternoon a horse of such high pedigree that he is valued at $4,000, was stolen from the Washington Stables, in Twenty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue. This precious beast is declared to be own brother to the famous *Vanderbilt*, but no details of his untimely taking off have been obtained save that he was stolen by a young man aged 22 years.

During the night of the 12th inst., a sneak thief entered the house No. 101 East Sixtieth-street, and succeeded in getting away unseen with a large amount of jewelry, valued at $3,500. A reward of $300 is offered for the property, with the hope that the thief will be content to realize about ten per cent. on his investment.

Last night, Detectives KING and LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested JAMES MCDONEGAL, cashier at the Grand-street store of LORD & TAYLOR, on a charge of embezzling $1,500 of the funds of his employers. The accused will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court this morning.

About 9 o'clock last evening the room of Mrs. ANDREAS, on the second floor of No. 38 Delancey-street, was broken into during her absence and robbed of $400 of greenbacks. The thief succeeded in making his escape without leaving any clew behind him.

Dangerous Buildings.

On Friday last Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, directed that a survey be held on the premises known as Milleman's Hall, at the northeast corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. The building was found to be in a dangerous condition. The front walls are bulged and cracked, also the lintels of the windows, and the floors of the third and fourth stories have settled nine inches.

The same day a survey was also held on the two-story and attic building situated on the rear of the lot No. 192½ Greene-street, occupied as a carpenter shop. The front wall has bulged and cracked, and the chimneys are in a dangerous condition.

Brooklyn City Mission.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society was held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street, last evening. The receipts for last year amounted to $20,101. There were 20 missionaries, and 455 voluntary visitors made 30,000 visits to the people in their houses, 854 children were sent to the Sunday school, 97 to the public schools, 1,101 persons to church, 486 to sign the temperance pledge, and 237 hopeful conversions. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, Rev. NORMAN SEAVER, and the sum of $2,700 was collected. Fifty missionaries are wanted for Brooklyn next year.

St. John's Trinity Parish.

Since the opening of this chapel the services have been extremely well attended. Last night there was a very large congregation, and the singing, by an admirably-trained choir, was excellent. Selections from MENDELSSOHN'S "Elijah," and MOZART'S "Gloria," from the Twelfth Mass, were rendered with much beauty and precision, under the direction of Dr. JAMES PECH, who presided at the organ. Rev. Dr. DIX, the Rector of Trinity, preached an excellent sermon, and a collection was taken up in behalf of St. John's Guild. The church was literally crammed.

Fire at Spuyten Duyvil.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the large iron foundry of ISAAC JOHNSON, in the village of Spuyten Duyvel, Westchester County, and before the flames were subdued they had done damage to the extent of $16,000 to stock, machinery and building. There is, however, insurance upon the property of $80,000 in New-York City Companies.

TELEGRAMS.

Capture of an Insurgent Stronghold in Cuba by the Spanish Troops.

The Insurgents Propose to Decree the Abolition of Slavery in the Island.

Military Conscription in Spain to be Discontinued.

Continued Pressure of Office-Seekers at Washington.

The English, Russian and Mexican Missions to be Filled To-Day.

CUBA.

Slavery to be Abolished by the Insurgents in the Central Department.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 13, *via* KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, March 14.

The Cuban Revolutionary Assembly, which has convened in the Central Department, has decreed, by and with the advice and consent of the military commanders, the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.

This action will tend to greatly strengthen the Cuban cause at home and abroad.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 14.

Official dispatches report that a battle has taken place at Mayari, the headquarters of the rebel forces in the Eastern Department. The Government account states that a column of 500 regular troops, supported by a heavy artillery fire, carried the fortifications of Mayari, and captured the town, which was defended by 2,000 insurgents. No rebel version of the affair has yet come to hand.

SPAIN.

Recruits for the Army—Conscriptions to Cease.

MADRID, Sunday, March 14.

In the Constituent Cortes last week, Minister SAGOSTA asked for power to raise 25,000 recruits, which he said was necessary to complete the army. After a long debate the majority of the Cortes voted in favor of granting the power to the Ministry, but resolutions were passed declaring that in the future military conscriptions should be discontinued.

A demonstration was made to-day by the people of this city against conscription.

Another insurrectionary attempt is reported in Andalusia. No particulars of the affair have been received.

NORTH GERMANY.

Ministerial Departments to be Established.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 14.

A motion has been made by Herr TIVESTEN in the North German Parliament that Departments of War, Marine, Foreign Affairs and Commerce, with a Minister at the head of each, be established for the Confederation.

PACIFIC COAST.

Rapid Extension of the Central Pacific Railroad—Military Operations in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 14.

Judge PRATT in the District Court yesterday decided that the proceedings in the Montgomery-street extension matter are null and void.

Four and a half miles of the track of the Central Pacific Railroad were laid on the 10th of February; it was expected five miles would be laid the next day.

An English bark, supposed to have been the *John Bright*, laden with lumber, from Port Townsend for a South American port, was wrecked in Nootka Sound on the 4th of February. The vessel is a total loss. All on board are supposed to have been lost. The disaster occurred near an Indian village, the residents of which asserted that none escaped and that no bodies had come ashore. It was afterward ascertained that two bodies were washed ashore, and were stripped by the Indians. Several articles were recovered and brought to Victoria.

The bark *Harvest Queen*, from Humboldt Bay, for San Francisco, Feb. 7, is supposed to have foundered at sea, with all on board. Nothing has been heard from her since she sailed.

The report of the military operations in Arizona for 1868 is published. It indicates that the war was carried on vigorously, but the number of troops was so small that the results were unsatisfactory. Referring to the constant appeal of the people and Press of Arizona for more troops, General DEVIN says if the skeleton cavalry companies now in the Territory were filled to their maximum strength they would hold the Indians completely in check. He also says the discharges are in excess of the recruits, and after March 1 three companies of the First Cavalry will only number 148 men in the aggregate.

Railroad Accident in Cincinnati—The Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, March 14.

The train from Toledo, upon arriving here last night, ran off the track near the depot, owing to an open switch. The locomotive was precipitated down an embankment, but the remainder of the train kept the track. The passengers were unhurt. The engineer, baggage-master and a brakeman were slightly injured. The fireman, ED. COLLINS, had his collar-bone dislocated. THOMAS WING, who was riding on the engine, had his right hand crushed and his left one scalded.

The first meeting the new Board of Trade, manufacturers exclusively, was held last night. Seventy-three firms and twenty-five individuals, making one hundred members, have joined.

The contract of the United States Express Company with the Erie Railroad takes effect to-morrow. The Great Western Dispatch, owned by the United States Express Company, will do freight business.

The Wallace-Darden Tragedy.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, March 14.

The particulars of the tragedy at Warrenton, Ga., which resulted in the killing of WALLACE by DARDEN, and the subsequent killing of DARDEN by disguised parties, shows that both WALLACE and DARDEN were Democrats, and that the whole affair was purely of a personal nature. The trouble originated in a private quarrel between the friends of WALLACE and DARDEN, which was carried into a Masonic Lodge, where, as it is alleged, DARDEN black-balled WALLACE, for which the latter in his paper denounced DARDEN as a liar and scoundrel. It was for this that DARDEN shot WALLACE, as he was passing his office. The affair is deeply regretted and regarded as a great calamity by the friends of both parties, who were highly esteemed and connected in Georgia.

The Royal Insurance Bond Robbery Case.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sunday, March 14.

The jury in the case of The People *vs.* DAN NOBLE, indicted for the great Royal Insurance bond robbery in New-York, were discharged this morning at 9 o'clock, having been out since 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. They were unable to agree upon a verdict. It is understood that six were for acquittal and six for conviction.

Hudson River Navigation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, March 14.

The ice in the Hudson has broken away above New-Hamburg, and it is expected to move here to-morrow. A warm south wind to-day and a very mild temperature has had a telling effect upon it. The wind to-night is north, and the weather is a little cooler.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14.—The currier shop of WILLIAM CLAFLIN & Co., at North Becket, was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss $10,000. Governor CLAFLIN is the principal member of the firm.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—Dr. GILMER, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, is out in a card bolting the nomination of Governor WELLS and the others in the Petersburg Convention.

WASHINGTON.

Several Ministerial Nominations to be Made To-day—The Office-seekers and the Tenure-of-Office Bill—Movements of the Cabinet.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 14.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, the new Secretary of State, will be here on Tuesday morning, and will then assume charge of the State Department. To-morrow will be Mr. WASHBURNE's last day as Secretary. He is already making arrangements for breaking up his residence here, and his family will depart for Galena on Thursday, where they will make final preparations for their departure for France. Mr. WASHBURNE remains here some days longer.

PROPOSED NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations expected to be sent in to-morrow are those of J. LOTHROP MOTLEY as Minister to England, and ANDREW G. CURTIN as Minister to Russia. There are numerous others expected to be made shortly, though nothing can be positively stated as to names or positions. General SICKLES, as before stated, will go to Mexico. The New-York appointments will not be made for the present. The reported appointment of General PALMER, of New-York, as Minister to Stockholm, has no foundation.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

Great excitement was occasioned among the office-seekers here, to-day, by the circulation of an apparently well-authenticated rumor, that General GRANT had declared to certain prominent Senators that he should send in no nominations until the Tenure-of-Office act was repealed. As a result numerous Senators were waited upon to-day by excited constituents, and labored with in favor of the repeal. Of course there was no foundation for the rumor, it having originated in the brain of some newspaper wag, but it served to be the sensation of the day at the hotels and boarding-houses. Senator MORTON will press the question at every opportunity, but he is scarcely as sanguine of complete success as he has been heretofore.

The matter of appointments will have a great deal to do with this question, after all. It is a question of principle with some Senators, and with some it is a question of patronage.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary BOUTWELL last evening issued an order closing the Note Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and suspending all work therein for the present. He proposes to take an inventory of its entire stock as it now stands, and to institute a thorough examination into its operation. When it again resumes work it will be under different auspices.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The House Committees will be announced to-morrow. The reported recast by the Speaker will probably not result in many material changes of his first intentions.

PRESSURE OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The struggle for office goes on with vigor. D. C. FORNEY, publisher of the *Chronicle*, wants to be Postmaster of Washington. Judge PETTIS, of Pennsylvania, is a candidate for the Governorship of New-Mexico. Ex-Congressman ASHLEY expects to be Governor of Montana, but he has half a dozen competitors, prominent among whom is Colonel SANDERS, of the Territory. JOHN A. HIESTAND, editor of the Lancaster *Examiner*, Pennsylvania, supported by the entire Congress delegation, hopes to receive the appointment of Marshal of the Eastern District of that State. Colonel CAMPBELL, of the War Department, is, they say, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory. Mr. FOAL, of Covington, Ky., is talked of for the Postmastership of Cincinnati, and Ex-Governor POLLOCK for the position of Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. W. J. P. WHITE, the gossips have it, will be Assistant Treasurer of the same city.

PRESENTS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

President GRANT was yesterday presented with a life-size portrait of himself, by a delegation of Baltimore Republicans. He was also presented with a roll containing the names of the subscribers.

President GRANT's great white ox, which has been on exhibition here for some weeks past, is going out to Missouri next week.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN is still in this city, and will not leave for New-Orleans for the next four or five days. Next to the President and the Secretaries he has more callers than any other man in the city. He is besieged by office-seekers, who request his autograph on their applications, but he steadily declines to make any recommendations whatever.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

An order will be issued to-morrow by the Secretary of War, through the General of the Armies, assigning Major-General Schofield to duty in the West, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kansas. The General and his staff, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Wherry and Lieutenant Ennis, will leave for that point next week.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Ex-President Johnson leaves for Tennessee on Tuesday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 14.

THE NEW ISSUE OF POST OFFICE STAMPS.

Preparations are now being made for the introduction of the new series of postage stamps furnished to the Post Office Department according to the contract made with the National Bank Note Company of New-York. The new issues are calculated to excite no common attention, as in design they are a novel application of the national symbolism generally adopted for the artistic embellishment of postage stamps. The similarity of monarchial institutions—the one form of government common to the European postal systems—has confined the symbolism of stamps to the heads of the reigning Sovereigns, national shields or the heraldic escutcheons of dynasties, but owing to their modern origin and the republican form of government, the United States have originated for themselves a national symbolism that is independent of the laws of heraldry, and in keeping with the new era of human progress, of which they are the acknowledged exponents. The new issue of stamps is based upon this distinction. It is a system of symbolism confined for the most part, to the distinctive mission of our American institutions. It bears wherever it goes, throughout our own continent, as over the sea, our national eagle, our national flag and our national colors, red, white and blue.

The one-cent stamp is headed with the vignette of FRANKLIN, the first Postmaster-General under the colonial system, as well as the first under the Confederation preparatory to the Federal Union. In the two, three and twelve-cent stamps there is an illustration of the improvements in mail transportation, from the primitive rider on horseback to the railroad train for the land service and the steamship for the ocean service.

The remaining six stamps of the set are distinctly national, and as such form a series of their own, beginning in the six-cent stamps with an accurate copy of the face of WASHINGTON as shown in STUART's picture in the Executive Mansion, and ending in ninety-cent stamps with the head of LINCOLN, as significant of a new era of universal freedom. Two others of this national series, fifteen and twenty-four cents respectively, have miniature copies of the Landing of COLUMBUS and of the Declaration of Independence in the Rotunda of the Capitol—the first recalling the opening of this continent to the advancement of modern civilization; the second implying the consecration of its vast area to the protection and enforcement of the inalienable rights of man. In the ten-cent stamps the American eagle appears resting upon the American shield, and in the thirty-cent stamps are comprised in one group all the national emblems of the eagle, the shield and the flag, and presenting also the national colors, red, white and blue. In a little while these world-wide travelers will begin their journeyings.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation act is published in Order No. 15 of the War Department. Besides providing for the support of the army and its various branches, it provides that there shall be no new commissions, no promotions, and no enlistments in any infantry regiments until the total number is reduced to twenty-five, and directs the Secretary of War to consolidate the infantry regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service and the reduction of the number of officers will permit; that no appointment of Brigadier-Generals shall be made until the number is reduced to less than eight, and thereafter there shall be only eight Brigadier-Generals in the army. Of the fifteen bands now in the service, all the bands except the band at the Military Academy shall be honorably discharged without delay; and that until otherwise directed by law, there shall be no new appointments and no promotions in the Adjutant-General's Department, in the Inspector-General's Department, in the Pay Department, in the Quartermaster's Department, in the Commissary Department, in the Ordnance Department, in the Engineer's Department, and in the Medical Department; and that brevet rank shall not entitle an officer to precedence or command except by special assignment of the President, but such assignment shall not entitle any officer to additional pay or allowances.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The Secretary of the trustees of the Howard University buildings says that they have instituted a thorough investigation, and find that the walls built of old brick have not been damaged by frost, and that the hospital walls fell because laid of new brick and in freezing weather. Persons outside of the Howard University have arrived at an unfavorable conclusion; so, to say the least, opinions are conflicting.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT MADRID.

There is authority for the statement that an article against the United States Minister at Madrid, which recently appeared in the New-York *Journal*, to the effect that the Minister does not sympathize with the republican movement in Spain, is not confirmed by the official and other correspondence of Mr. HALE.

THE MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR.

General AMES, who has been assigned to duty in command of the Fourth Military District, will also retain the Provisional Governorship of Mississippi until Congress acts in the matter.

The Washington Atmosphere Clearing Up—Upheaval of Political Calculations—Important Cabinet Meeting—Policy to be Pursued in Regard to Changes in Office—Action of the Revenue Department—Indian Affairs.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Night, March 13, 1869.

The week closes on a much calmer state of feeling here than that which attended its opening. The chaos of Sunday and Monday has been replaced by comparative order, and though there is much perturbation of the under-current of the political waters, yet outwardly everything bids fair to resume the calm and serene appearance that existed prior to the announcement of the Cabinet. The politicians were wholly unaware of the intended upheaval of the time-honored order of things, and hence they were thrown into a state of confusion, not more complete than unexpected. The usual calculations and slates and intrigues had been made in advance to some extent, but they were scattered to the winds the moment the Cabinet was announced. In fact, politicians of all sorts were emphatically on their "beam ends," and they stood appalled at the prospect of a purely business Administration.

It is now regretted on all hands that the prestige of the success of the first announcement was lost by unforeseen circumstances and difficulties which met it at the outset. There are many people who attribute this failure to the "reticent policy," but for which, they say, these difficulties would have been discovered in time to avoid them. There may be force in this criticism. As a prominent ex-member of the Cabinet remarked, "It only proves that if you don't talk about your Cabinet beforehand, you'll have to afterward." However, the Administration is formed, the politicians like it better than they did at first, and when the new Secretaries get fairly at their desks, things will move on with celerity, and without that friction which now attends the working machinery.

Just now the President is so closely besieged by official and unofficial callers, that he gets little time to consider graver matters. He fully appreciates that the most important thing is not to fill the offices first, but to establish the policy to be regarded in filling them. But so long as he throws open the doors, people *will* see the President, and bore him with their requests and appeals, though they must know that he cannot remember one word in a thousand that is said to him. It is time badly wasted to make these attempts to see the President in behalf of office. Under the rigid rule adopted, an active discreet man can make twice as much headway at the Departments, as he can by weary waiting in the hope of being able to impress the President in his behalf by a personal appeal, which must necessarily be driven out of his head by the appeal of the next man, and so on *ad infinitum*. Matters pertaining to office-getting are settling down on a systematic basis, and little can be done by either the President or Secretaries until the pressure to have something done abates.

The first Cabinet meeting of importance was held yesterday immediately after the qualification of Secretaries BOUTWELL and RAWLINS. Among other matters considered was the policy to be pursued in regard to removals from office. It was resolved that the qualifications of honesty, efficiency, loyalty, and Republicanism should be the basis on which changes should be made, instead of the principle of rotation in office. Secretary BOUTWELL and Commissioner DELANO have therefore authorized it to be stated to-day, that so far as the Revenue Department is concerned, there will be no changes except for *cause*, and that all efficient, faithful and loyal officers of the revenue, whose record is good at the Department, will not be disturbed. They will have all they can do for months to come to fill the vacancies, and weed out the corrupt and inefficient men. They hope this announcement may have the effect of abating somewhat the pressure.

The "Indian Ring" are in a state of excitement over the discovery of the fact that General COX, the new Secretary of the Interior, is in full sympathy with the military policy for treating the Indians. This, they understand, involves an entire change in the *personnel* of the Department on all Indian affairs, and the result will be that if the control of the Indians cannot be transferred to the War Department, the war policy of control will be transferred to the Interior Department. No new name for Commissioner of Indian Affairs has yet been agreed upon, though a very strong impression prevails that Colonel ELY G. PARKER, of General GRANT's staff, a highly accomplished officer of Indian blood, will be selected for the duties of that position. There would be peculiar fitness in this. His extensive knowledge of the habits, wants and requisite treatment of the Indians, combined with rare sagacity and judgment, would have great weight in fixing the basis on which to rest the settlement of the Indian question.

Pertinent to this, it may be stated that as soon as the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs is fixed, a resolution for which passed the House yesterday, they will proceed to take up the questions involved in the treaties, and settle the basis on which to make the Indian appropriations for the ensuing year. It will be remembered that this was the only appropriation bill that failed at the last session.

The prospect of an early adjournment, notwithstanding the passage of the resolution of the House fixing it for the 30th inst., is not encouraging. The most potent influence at work to secure an early adjournment is the pressure for office with which every member is assailed by his constituents. It drives some of them well nigh insane. But after the House Committees are announced, there will be a great temptation to go into business, and the Senate has already indicated work enough for sixty days.

CYMON.

The St. Louis Pension Agency.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 12.

In view of the fact that, since the vacancy in the Pension Office, caused by the resignation of General E. B. BROWN, numerous applicants for pensions have been subjected to sore disappointment, after ascending seventy-three steps in the Post Office building and finding no one to pay their claims, the Mayor yesterday took the matter in hand and sent the following characteristic telegram to General GRANT:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, March 10, 1869.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President, Washington, D. C.:

Do appoint a Pension Agent for St. Louis. Large numbers of destitute and crippled pensioners from distant places, who cannot return to their homes, are now quartered by the Mayor.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor.

The following is the reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.

Hon. J. S. Thomas, Mayor:

A Pension Agent will be appointed to-day.

HORACE PORTER, Brevet Brigadier-General and Secretary.

ALBANY.

The Senate and the Governor's Appointments—Amendment and Consolidation of the Game Laws—The Gas Investigating Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 14, 1869.

The one hundred days during which Albany legislation is required to be paid for out of the public treasury will expire on the 14th of April, just one month from to-day, and, as the time draws nigh, it is but natural that some curiosity, not to say anxiety, should begin to be felt among certain politicians, in and out of office, as to what is going to be done with the twenty or thirty fat offices that are waiting to be disposed of by Gov. HOFFMAN, "with the advice and consent of the Senate." First and foremost of these is the Health Office, now filled by Dr. SWINBURNE, who was originally appointed by Governor SEYMOUR, and has held the position now nearly six years. This is probably the most lucrative office in the State—being generally reputed to be worth all the way from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum. Then there are a dozen or more Harbor-masters, about the same number of Port-wardens, a Captain of the Port, &c., whose positions are variously estimated at $5,000, $7,000 and $10,000 each per annum. All of these berths are now filled by Republicans, and as the Republican Party has a majority of two in the Senate, they naturally feel that they are, or ought to be, safe and secure in their positions. On the other hand, the "outs," both of the Republican Party and the Democracy, naturally feel, and don't hesitate to say that the "ins" have held office long enough, and ought to give place to others. Hence arises a combination of mutual interests and sympathies to try and devise some kind of scheme in the way of a bargain or compromise, by which the Democratic Governor and the Republican Senate can agree to oust the present incumbents and put fresh men in their places. Tammany is ready for the trade, but the Governor is reported to be adverse to any bargaining in the premises. As yet, he has sent in no nominations for these places, and is said to have declared that he shall not do so until he receives an intimation that his nominees will be confirmed. If his nominees are all Democrats, as they will be in case he declines to bargain, they cannot, of course, be confirmed unless at least one Republican Senator goes over to the enemy, and makes a tie vote, in which case the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor will decide in favor of the confirmation. Here, then, is a splendid chance for the Democracy to ascertain the precise cash value of a Republican Senator. Notwithstanding the Bribery Investigating Committee of the Senate have made it clear (on paper) that no member of that body has been or can be bought, yet I have the assurance of more than half the Senators that there are at least two or three Republicans, to say nothing of Democrats, who are regarded as "shaky." And as there is no Erie lobby here this Winter, and money is notoriously scarce, there is no telling what might be done if the proper effort were made. But if it is to be done, it must be done quickly, because, according to the rules of the Senate as amended at the beginning of the session, there can only be two more Executive Sessions during the present Legislature. In fact, there could only be one more if the Legislature were to adjourn at the end of the hundred days, since the rules fix the time for Executive Sessions on the third Wednesday of each month. The next regular Executive Session will be on Wednesday of this week. We shall then see what we shall see.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

Mr. RANSOM M. SKEELS, editor of the Lockport *Daily Union*, who represents the Democracy of Niagara County in the Assembly, and who can write a leader for his journal, hit a deer in the eye at forty yards, catch the shyest trout with a fly-hook, clip the wings of the swiftest game-bird, and even "shoot Niagara" if it comes in his way, with equal facility, has taken upon himself the task of revising, amending and consolidating the Game laws of the State. He has taken great pains to procure reliable information by correspondence with sportsmen and others throughout the State, and has framed a bill which meets the necessities of each county, and is probably the most carefully considered and best digested bill that has been introduced to the present Legislature. It is entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fresh-water fish," passed May 9, 1868. Some important changes are made in the present law with regard to game on Long Island, which may be of interest to New-York sportsmen. The bill provides that no deer shall be killed within five years after the passage of the bill in the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk, and only during the months of September, October, November and December in any other county of the State, under a penalty of $50 for each offence. Nor shall any wild goose, brant, wood-duck, dusky duck, (commonly called black duck,) mallard or teal duck, widgeon, shell-drake, broadbill, coot, or old squaw, be killed in the counties named between the 1st of May and the 20th of October, nor at any other time before sunrise or after sunset. Nor shall any floating battery or machine for wholesale destruction be used in the killing of the aforesaid game.

No woodcock, ruffled grouse, quail or partridge are to be killed in Kings, Queens and Suffolk during the next five years by any person, unless such person has stocked with game birds the land whereon he hunts, and then only under certain restrictions. There shall be no shooting, hunting or trapping on Sunday under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Eagles, nighthawks, whippoorwills, finches, thrushes, larks, sparrows, wrens, martins, swallows, tonagars, orioles, woodpeckers, bobolinks, or other harmless birds, are forbidden to be killed at any time; and robins and starlings only during the months of October, November and December. The fish known as sheepshead shall not be caught with a seine or net in any of the waters of Jamaica Bay, or any of the creeks or channels connecting said bay with the ocean, under a penalty of $10 for each fish so caught.

THE GAS MONOPOLIES.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the New-York and Brooklyn Gas Companies have finished taking testimony in these cities, and will now go out and devote one day to Buffalo, which was included in the resolution appointing the Committee. The testimony taken in New-York has placed the gas companies in a more odious light before the people than even their worst enemies anticipated, and when the report comes to be made the Legislature will be forced by public opinion to take some action in the premises, in spite of the combined moneyed influence that will be brought to bear by these monopolies to prevent any legislation on the subject. Mr. MITCHELL, the Chairman of the Committee, who has been indefatigable in prosecuting the investigation, and exposing the swindling and impositions of the gas monopolies, is engaged, with the assistance of others, in framing a bill that, it is to be hoped, will hereafter afford some protection to the long-suffering community. It behooves the people to watch the votes of their representatives upon this bill when it comes up for action. The bill will compel the gas companies to furnish gas of a quality somewhere near the price charged for it; the tests will be made daily by disinterested parties, and whenever the illuminating power falls below fourteen candles, (which was the minimum that the companies swore they furnished) the bills will have to come down accordingly. The gas companies will not be allowed to compel a tenant to pay the back bills of the preceding occupant, nor will they be privileged to secure themselves against losses in business by compelling their customers to deposit money with them either with or without interest. They will have to make reports of their dividends and transactions to responsible authorities, and submit to such other just and proper regulations as will afford some safeguard to the public against the impositions and extortions they have so long practiced.

S.

N. B. FORREST.

Some Extraordinary Views Respecting the Negroes.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, March 9.

A few days ago, General FORREST and Major MINOR MERIWETHER, engineer of the levees on the Mississippi, were my companions part of the way from New-Orleans. As we passed through beautiful tracts of country lying waste, I asked General FORREST how it could ever be repopulated.

"With negroes," was his reply; "they are the best laborers we have ever had in the South. Those among us behaved during the war in such a manner that I shall always respect them for it, and I would not have one of mine back, nor have them enslaved, if I could. My house servants," continued he, "are with me yet in Memphis, and never would leave me."

"But," said I, "you have had the name of being hard on that 'peculiar'—"

"It is not true," said he, with energy, "I have always felt kindly toward them, and always treated them kindly. Even the 'Fort Pillow massacre' was investigated, and the Federal officers, to a man, stated that I was not to blame. The fort never hauled down the flag—I cut it down with my own hands, and did all I could to stop the firing." "But how, General," continued I, "are you to repopulate with negroes?" "Get them from Africa," was his startling reply—"they'll improve after getting here; are the most imitative creatures in the world, and if you put them in squads of ten, with one experienced leader in each squad, they will soon revive our country. I want Northmen to come in here, and would protect any man who comes to build up the country with my life; but they won't come; Europeans won't come; then, I say, let's get Africans. By pursuing a liberal policy to them we can benefit them and they us. The prisoners taken in war over there can all be turned over to us, and emigrate and be freedmen here. "I had an interest," continued he "in the *Wanderer*, and we bought over 400; only six per cent. died. They were very fond of grasshoppers and bugs, but I taught them to eat cooked meat, and they were as good niggers as any I ever had. When prejudice gets over, our Government will foster this scheme; there is no need of a war of races. I want to see the whole country prosper. It's my country, and I don't intend to give it up as long as I can do anything to build it up. I am an American, and from the day I surrendered have been for the United States."

Wendell Phillips' Advocacy of Woman Suffrage.

From the Springfield Republican, March 10.

It has been asserted that WENDELL PHILLIPS is not a hearty advocate of the woman suffrage movement, but the fact is otherwise. He regards the cause of the black man as that to which he is specially pledged, but he is as strongly in favor of woman's rights as ever, and will appear before the Committee of our Legislature which has under consideration a woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. Mr. HOAR, the Worcester member of Congress, and younger brother of the new Attorney-General, will also appear before the same Committee in support of the petition, of which he is one of the signers. The hearing will not take place before the adjournment of Congress, which is expected in about five weeks.

The Great Lithia Spring at Ballston Spa.

From the New-York Evening Express.

Our readers will undoubtedly recollect of reading an article which we published from the NEW-YORK TIMES a short time since in relation to a new spring of unsurpassed mineral value at Ballston Spa, in this State, which bids fair to outrival the mineral springs of the world; and, indeed, judging from the rich analysis and combination of valuable mineral ingredients which make up the component parts of this water, there can hardly be a doubt left as to its being "The Valuable Water of Life." Its strength, its power over disease, its quick action, its powerful retention of its gases, its pleasant taste, and the *small quantity required to produce a cure*, give it a marked preference over all others. For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the mineral richness of different springs, we give a statement of the quantity of mineral matter contained in each gallon of those springs which claim to be the most efficacious in disease:

	Grains.
Ballston Artesian Spring	1233.246
Congress Spring	597.943
Empire Spring	496.352
High Rock Spring	628.038
Star Spring	615.685
Seltzer Spring	401.680
Excelsior	514.746
Gettysburg Spring Water	266.930

It is visible at a glance that this new Lithia Spring, which contains all the principle ingredients of the springs of both the Old and New World, contains double the mineral matter of each, which might if necessary be reduced one-half with common spring water, and still be more efficacious than any we have enumerated above. No water in the world is so highly impregnated with *Lithia* as it, and none has ever alleviated suffering in so short a period as it.

In diseases of the kidneys, dyspepsia, constipation, scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, &c., &c., it has no equal.

A few of the many cures we give to those who desire further proof of the great healing powers of the Artesian Lithia Spring Water:

A CURE OF DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

HEMPSTEAD, QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1869.

Proprietors Artesian Spring Company:

GENTLEMEN: Please say to suffering humanity for me that I owe my life to your Spring Water. I drank the Congress Water without any more than temporary relief for a long time when taken direct from the Spring, (when bottled none.) A friend in New-York recommended me your Artesian Lithia Spring Water, and, greatly to my surprise, two bottles gave me great relief, and by its use a short time I was fully restored to health. I had for years been an invalid with the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and had tried everything without avail. I cheerfully recommend it to those who are suffering with these complaints, as also Catarrh, of which my daughter has been cured by its use, after having suffered with it from infancy.

I can but be again thankful to God and his good providence that he has directed me to the use of that which has so restored her and me.

Yours, truly, S. N. SNEDEKER.

ANOTHER CURE OF KIDNEY DISEASE AND THE PILES.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 16, 1869.

Proprietors of the Ballston Lithia Spring:

DEAR SIRS: I have been for four years a great sufferer with kidney disease and piles. After having tried physicians and countless remedies in vain, I at last tried your Spring Water, which has permanently cured me of those dreaded diseases, and I would most cheerfully recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Yours very truly, WM. PILLING.

CURE OF A COMPLICATION OF DISEASES OF A WELL-KNOWN MINISTER OF JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 24, 1868.

Proprietors of the Ballston Artesian Spring Company:

GENTS: For a long time I have been greatly affected by diseases of the kidneys, of the liver and erysipelas, rendering me at times almost helpless and hopeless. I have tried the most eminent physicians of New-York and Jersey City, but have not found through them even temporary relief. But hearing of your water I concluded to give it, as a last resort, a trial, and like a drowning man who grasps at a straw, I made an effort, visited your spring, drank of its healing waters, and now, thank God, am well. You are at liberty to publish my cure to the world, as I am grateful for this great and good gift, The Ballston Spa Artesian Lithia Spring, which has restored me to perfect health and strength. Gratefully yours, &c.,

PHILO SNOW, No. 182 York-st., Jersey City, N. J.

These are only a few of the many certificates of cures which are in possession of this Company, and so great is the demand for the water at this time that they are in doubts as to their ability to supply as fast as the demand shall be made upon them for it. The water is carefully bottled and packed in boxes of four dozen pints at the spring, suitable for shipment to any part of the world, and will preserve its medicinal value for years.

All orders for it should be addressed to F. SHERWOOD SMITH, Agent, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 27 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE BALLSTON SPA LITHIA SPRING WATER contains double the quantity of mineral matter of other springs, is more efficacious in diseases, and is a specific for kidney, scrofulous, cutaneous, rheumatic and bilious complaints. Sold by all druggists. Try it and be convinced.—*Advertisement.*

BENEDICT BROS. jewelers, No. 171 Broadway and No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All styles of WALTHAM WATCHES sold at lowest New-York prices. Also a choice assortment of the celebrated three-quarter plate style, which we warrant as unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

The NEW-YORK TIMES,—started in September, 1851,—has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who, with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

In its political discussions and preferences the TIMES is Republican,—and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

As a NEWSPAPER, the TIMES will continue to be, as it has been, unsurpassed.

Its CORRESPONDENCE, by Telegraph and by Mail, from all parts of the world, will be full, prompt, reliable and interesting. In this respect it will maintain the high reputation it has thus far enjoyed.

Its REPORTS of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature,—of the Law Courts, social, political and literary associations, public meetings, and of whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the great body of the Reading Public. In its Commercial, Financial, Real Estate and general Market Reports, special pains will be taken to embody the latest news, in the most reliable and acceptable form.

A LITERARY Department will be maintained, in which will be given Reviews and notices of all the important and interesting issues of the Press;—and the Fine Arts, including Music, the Drama, painting and sculpture, will receive careful attention at the hands of competent and experienced critics.

The EDITORIAL Department of the TIMES will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussion of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals, or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

The Sunday Edition of the TIMES contains, in addition to all the news of the day, from eight to ten columns of interesting literary matter, selected with great care from the latest periodical literature of this country and Europe, including the best stories, poems, &c., besides original articles by accomplished writers on subjects of general interest. It is therefore not only a NEWSPAPER, in the proper sense of the word, but a journal of ART, LITERATURE and FASHION; and no pains are spared to make it the most complete and interesting Sunday newspapers in the country. The matter it contains is always fresh and new, and is arranged in a tasteful and attractive manner.

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Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so. and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

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M. J. PAILLARD & CO. have removed from their old stand, No. 21 Maiden-lane, to the splendid new store No. 680 Broadway, where they offer for inspection and sale a magnificent stock of MUISCAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS AND FINE WATCHES.

Furniture.—New designs and new styles, low prices for first-class warranted goods, original drawings furnished, with estimates for finishing dwellings with hard wood and furniture adapted to the style of house and rooms. Only seasoned and steam-dried lumber used; none other will stand furnace heat.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton-st.—Wedding Cards and Envelopes of superior workmanship. (Established 1815.)

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BEECHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 13, Mrs. LYDIA BEECHER, widow of the late Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) the 15th inst., at 1½ P. M. at Plymouth Church. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn, Boston.

CRARY.—On Saturday evening, March 13, EDWARD CRARY, aged 94 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of James L. Morris, No. 3 West 16th-st., on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

CHILD.—On Tuesday morning, March 9, at his residence on Staten Island, Hon. THOMAS CHILD, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives, friends and members of Naval Lodge are invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, Factoryville, S.I., on Monday morning at 11½ o'clock.

DICKINSON.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, March 13, after a short illness, ELLEN HOOD, wife of Charles P. Dickinson, and daughter of John M. and Maria Hood.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. E. Doubleday, Esq., No. 90 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

FERRIS.—At New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, on Friday, March 12, Rev. IRA FERRIS, of the New-York Conference, aged 65 years.

The funeral services will take place at 1 P. M. on Monday, March 15, at New-Hamburg. The 9 A. M. train from 30th-st. will be in time.

FROST.—At Flushing, L. I., on Seventh day morning, 3d month, 13th, MARY, wife of Isaac Frost, formerly of New-York, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock M.

LOW.—On Sunday, March 14, Miss SUSAN LOW, eldest daughter of the late John Low.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MCDONALD.—On Monday, March 8, WILLIAM WEST, infant son of John and Mary N. McDonald.

PLATT.—On Sabbath morning, March 14, Mrs. CHARLOTTE W. PLATT, widow of the late John Platt, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Wilmot Williams, No. 21 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

POMROY.—At Binghamton, on Saturday, March 13, 1869, STELLA M., only daughter of Wright and Mary A. Pomroy, of New-York City.

RUDY.—On Friday, March 12, MARIA, widow of Rev. John Rudy.

The friends and those of her late son-in-law, William A. B. Clement, are requested to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Houston-st., near Eldridge, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SAYRES.—On Sunday, March 14, at Jamaica, L. I., LYDIA, youngest child of Gilbert and Anna L. Sayres, aged 2 years, 11 months and 5 days.

Funeral on Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, in Canal-st., Jamaica, L. I.

WALKER.—On Friday afternoon, March 12, at his residence, No. 43 Lexington-av., DAVID WALKER, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Monday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

WHITE.—On Sunday morning, March 14, at his late residence, No. 342 West 32d-st., ALBERT M. WHITE, in the 27th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral given to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK ON DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA.—A sense of fullness, tightness and weight in the stomach, together with flatulency, acidity, sour, offensive belching of wind, water brash and vomiting, and a great deal of what a person calls an all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; frequently there is also a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for heart disease; and when the stomach is in this condition it is coated with a mucus or slime. The rough, fibrous portions of the stomach, similar to what we see in tripe, is what throws out the gastric juice; and when the stomach gets a thick coat of slime on it, it prevents the gastric juice from flowing, and digestion ceases. SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC dissolves this mucus or slime, and restores the stomach to its natural condition.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are also required to carry off this morbid matter. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption are caused from this diseased state of the stomach. The liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathizes with the other organs, and, before the patient is aware of it, he or she has bronchial or pulmonary consumption.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP cannot act freely through the blood when the system is in this locked-up condition, without the aid of the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. The liver has all the venous blood to strain, and when it gets in a morbid condition blood and bile run through the system mixed, and the whole body becomes so low and the blood so thick it can hardly run through the veins. In a majority of cases hemorrhages occur from this condition of the blood. The Mandrake Pills act on the liver similar to calomel, or they do what that does—it unlocks the gall-bladder, starts the bile, and the blood begins to circulate naturally through the veins, and the hemorrhage ceases. If, when persons are attacked with hemorrhage, they would first take a good purgative, something that would act on the liver, they would soon be relieved from bleeding from the lungs; and it is the only way, for astringents are temporary, and irritate the bronchial tubes, and lay the groundwork for consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 23. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Sold also, wholesale and retail, by John F. Henry, No. 21 Park-row.

WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

The undersigned, Sole Agents for the sale of the above-named Bonds, now offer a limited amount at the rate of EIGHTY-FIVE (85) PER CENT.

The opportunity to purchase a Coupon Bond on productive property in the City of New-York at a rate yielding over NINE PER CENT. average annual interest, and with valuable convertible rights, seldom occurs; and investors will do well to anticipate the advance certain to occur in the market value of these "HOME SECURITIES" on a "METALLIC BASIS."

Subscriptions will also be received for the same Bonds at par, payable when the Railway is under contract and so far completed as to make close connections at 30th-st. with the Hudson River Railway.

Residents of the River Towns who desire to secure the inestimable benefits to result from the proposed extension, are respectfully solicited to ride upon the experimental half-mile of the Railway in Greenwich-st., which will be open to their inspection from 1 to 5 P. M. daily, and by their subscriptions on either plan to aid in hastening the completion of this enterprise, by which the public will be so largely benefited, and the interests of the City and its northern suburbs jointly promoted.

For further particulars apply to

MARCH 3, 1869. LOCKWOOD & CO., Bankers, No. 94 Broadway.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAdelphia, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, March 23, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

JOHN F. HENRY, NO. 21 PARK-ROW.

HAS READY FOR SPRING TRADE:

500 Cases Saratoga "A" Spring Water.
100 Cases Congress Spring Water.
25 Cases Saratoga "Star" Water.
25 Cases Saratoga "Empire" Water.
25 Cases High Rock Spring Water.
25 Cases Gettysburg Mineral Water.
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Will remove on 1st of May, to the large premises, NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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A HOUSE OF CARDS.

By MRS. CASHEL HOEY.

Price, 75 cents.

This story is by a new writer, but is felicitous in style and has very great interest in character and plot. The *London Review* says:

"A new novel, written by an unknown author, will always excite a certain amount of interest in the reader's mind. There is no knowing what may be in store for him. It is somewhat like an investment in mining shares—the chances are a thousand to one against receiving any return, but then the one in the thousand is fortunate indeed. We confess to having opened these volumes with despairing resignation, but before we closed them we found we had drawn a prize. * * * * * * * * *

We shall look with great interest for another novel from Mrs. Cashel Hoey's pen."

The foregoing was first published in this country in LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, a magazine issued once a week, and containing the best Stories, Reviews, Criticisms, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Political and other articles, gathered from the entire body of foreign periodical literature.

LITTLE & GAY, Publishers, No. 30 Bromfield-st., Boston.

HOW HE WON HER. A SEQUEL TO "FAIR PLAY." By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, is published this day by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, and is for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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HOW HE WON HER. A SEQUEL TO "FAIR PLAY." By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, is published this day by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, and is for sale by all booksellers and news agents. Price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Last week was a peculiar one at the Exchange Salesrooms. It opened on Monday with firm prices, and a good demand; on Tuesday there was a decided falling off in both prices and demand, and although there were during the rest of the week several excellent pieces of property offered, the market failed to rally, and of high-priced property but few actual sales were made. A large number of apparent sales were made, it is true, but the majority of large pieces knocked down, were bid in. It is not probable that any more grand sales of unimproved lots, such as characterized the market a few weeks ago, will take place this season. The demand for such property seems to be pretty well satisfied. The Boulevard excitement has for this year probably reached its highest point, and is now on the decline. A goodly number of lots on this grand drive were bought by persons intending to build for themselves magnificent villas and mansions; these, of course, with rare exceptions, will not appear in the market again. Others were bought by speculators, but they were bought at such high prices that the operators could realize no profit by selling them again now, and of this class, all who are able will hold over until next year and another market. Some few pieces will doubtless come again under the hammer. The small amount of cash required induced many men of moderate capital to purchase trusting to a rapid rise, which would enable them within a few weeks to put the property again in the market and realize considerable profit by the transaction; but the sudden change has completely ruined the hopes of these gentlemen, and as they have not money enough to hold on, they will be obliged to sell as soon as the second payments fall due. The pieces brought in this manner into the market for the second time, will, if well located, bring good prices. The spirit of speculation is far from dead. Boulevard property must increase in value as the contemplated improvements are made, and persons who have money enough to purchase and hold, cannot fail to make money. The investment is a good one, and there are men who desire these lots, who desired them when they were first sold, but who felt satisfied that many purchasers could not hold, and who believed that when the lots were offered again they would bring no higher prices and possibly might sell considerably lower. These men are now ready to purchase for purposes of investment, and they cannot fail to make it profitable.

Business property shows quite an improvement and now sells most readily. Several sales were made last week which considerably astonished the regular visitors of the Exchange, and the indications are that for such property the market will remain steady, possibly improve.

There is also a growing demand for country property. The high rents and scarcity of small dwellings are driving many old residents from the City, and they are locating in Brooklyn, in Westchester and the adjoining counties, and in New-Jersey. The Brooklyn and Westchester sales during the past week fully prove this. The attendance in each instance was large and composed of an excellent class of men, persons who evidently desired homes, who were anxious to get from under the control of landlords under their own roofs, to feel independent and happy, and be rid forever of that poor man's nightmare, quarter day. The lots at these sales brought good honest prices, all they are worth, and both buyers and sellers were satisfied.

This week a large assortment of property will be offered, City and country, improved and unimproved. The market, probably, will feel no serious decline, but will remain moderately steady, the advance, if any, being in country lots.

To-day Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will have his long-advertised sale of the LEWIS G. MORRIS property. It is located on the line of Central-avenue, comprises one hundred and eighty-one lots, well adapted for comfortable homes. Convenient to the City by horse and steam cars, in the neighborhood of churches, school-houses, &c., free from rocks and other nuisances and ready for building purposes, it seems in every way desirable.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell the building situate on Fifth-street, near South Fourth, Brooklyn, E. D., and formerly known as the Williamsburg Odeon. It is in good order, and adapted for a theatre or opera house. They will also sell the three-story brick house No. 7 Sandford-street, the two-story and attic frame house on South Third-street, thirty feet east of Ninth-street, and several unimproved lots.

Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. will offer the three-story and basement brick house No. 133 West Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The property is in an excellent location. Also, brick store and dwelling northwest corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, two two-story brick houses and lots on One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, house and lot No. 11 Prince-street, and house and lot No. 221 East Eighty-second-street.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell three well-located lots on the southwest corner of Second-avenue and Forty-fourth-street.

Mr. D. M. SEAMAN will sell two five-story and basement brick tenement-houses, Nos. 190 and 192 Eldridge-street, the property No. 43 Henry-street, having house and store on front and four-story double tenement-house on rear of lot, and the premises Nos. 72 and 74 and Nos. 136 and 138 Greene-street.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell lots on Eighth-avenue and on Fifty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-third, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, and the three-story brick house No. 526 West Fifty-first-street.

To-morrow several sales of New-York and Brooklyn property will take place, the particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Boulevard, n. e. corner of 99th-st., 100.11x12.4x 50.1387.10x155.1 ..... $41,000
Cherry-st., nos. 130 and 132, 50x103.6 ..... nom.
Hudson-st., n. w. corner of Hammond-st., 25.2x 78.1 35,550
Stanton-st., No. 175, 25x100 ..... } 21,000
Stanton-st., No. 173, 25x100 ..... }
11th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 5th-av., 28.8x100 35,000
23d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x98.9 30,500
30th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x74 19,000
31st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9 12,000
31st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9 29,250
32d-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9 16,500
32d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 18,000
44th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 8,900
44th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 15x100.5 14,000
48th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13.9x100.5 9,000
53d-st., No. 153 East, 17.10x100.5 15,500
55th-st., n. s., 125.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5 18,000
55th-st., n. s., 127.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.4 25,250
57th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 6,850
57th-st., n. s., lot No. 96, Trust estate of R. Cozine, 27.9 11,500
67th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5 13,000
70th-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 8th-av., 150x100.5 33,000
80th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x90 6,100
81st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.5 20,000
100th-st., s. s., 150 ft. n. of 9th-av., 25x100.11 5,225
116th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 2,900
128th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11 8,650
134th-st., s. s., 290 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x99.11 2,800
148th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x99.11 3,880
Avenue B, 25 ft. s. of 83d-st., 148x25 4,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. s. 86th-st., 16.4x95.. 18,000
1st-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 123d-st., irregular 500
1st-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 123d-st., 80x50x20x100, irregular 5,000
2d-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 113th-st., 16.5x100 4,900
3d-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 125th-st., 25x90 23,000
3d-av., s. e. corner of 112th-st., 100.10x95 44,925
8th-av., s. w. corner of 153d-st., 99.11x100x62.3x62.7x50 18,000
9th-av., w. s., 24 ft. n. of 41st-st., 18.6x100 15,000
10th-av., s. w. corner of 85th-st., 27x100 ..... } 8,000
85th-st., s. s., 200 feet w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2.. }
10th-av., s. e. corner of 118th-st., 200x100 22,000
10th-av., n. e. corner of 83d-st., 51.2x100 5,750
10th-av., n. e. corner of 96th-st., 25.5x100 7,000
10th-av., n. e. corner of Manhattan-st., 70x47x62.2x14.8 10,000

Leases Recorded.

Barclay-st., No. 33, (part of house,) 2¼ years, per year $2,500
Barclay-st., No. 44, 3½ years, per year 5,500
Bleecker-st., Nos. 390 and 392, (part of premises,) 2 years, per year 2,000
Mott-st., No. 20, 5 years, per year 1,500
36th-st., No. 155, 5 years; 3 years, $1,800; 2 years.. 2,100
8th-av., No. 222, 4 years, per year 3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 135 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 22x100.8 ..... $11,500
Bouvan-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100. 5,500
Carll-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x71 3,000
Clark-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Henry-st., 22.5x100 6,000
Conselyea-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100 1,900
Crown-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of New-York-av., 69.8 x55.7x131x262.10 8,200
New-York-av. and Mallone-st., n. w. cor., 60x100 }
Crown-st., s. s., 156.4 ft. e. of Washington-av., 294.9x296.2x285.9x265.7 31,200
Devoe-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100.. 1,300
Eldert-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. of Blake-st., 50x200 700
Floyd-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100 1,450
Freeman-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100 2,350
Gold-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x100 ... 7,000
Joralemon-st., n. s., 82.8 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 100x 98.9x75x92 2x101.8 25,000

Hancock-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6 x100 ..... }
Hancock-st., s. s., 222.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 35x100 ..... } 600
Monroe-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x 51.6x20.1x49.6 ..... }
Nostrand-av., 206 ft. w. of, and Madison-st., 100 ft. n. of, rear lot, 22x47.10x—x50 ..... } 2,750
Morrell-st., lot No. 227, Martin's map 800
Union-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 90x80x11.8x80x 60.11 ..... }
8th-av., 350 ft. e. of, and Union-st., 90 ft. n. of, part rear lot No. 73 ..... } 8,475
South 4th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 9th-st., 25x65 1,000
South 4th-st. and 9th-st., n. w. corner, 25x65 4,950
South 5th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-st., 90.9x25x 90.6x25, q. c. 125
South 5th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-st., 90.9x25x 90.6x25, q. c. 125
North 9th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-st., 300x300x300 x133.4x100x33.4x100x33.4 25,000
21st-st., s. w. s., 350 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 23x100 3,500
22d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100 475
Albany-av. and Warren-st., n. w. cor., 75x100 .... nom.
Green-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hall-st., 300x225x100 x34.10x100x262.6 45,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100 1,600
Mill-road and Meadow-road, s. w. cor., 4 acres.. }
Mill-road and Meadow-road, w. s., adj. above, 2 acres ..... } 357
Union-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 25x60.. 1,075
Van Picklen-av. and Broadway, n. w. cor., 100x 125 200
4th-av. and Carroll-st., n. e. corner, 100x140 ..... }
Carroll-st., n. e. s., 220 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 100x100 } 8,000
4th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. e. of Macomb-st., 104.10x25 }
7th-av. and 55th-st., n. w. corner, 25x100 300

Leases Recorded.

Coles-st. s. s., 133 ft. e. of Columbia-st., lot, 3 years, per year $100
Fulton-st., No. 153, store, &c., 1 year 1,800
Van Brunt and Ewen sts., s. w. corner, house, 5 years, per year 900
Willoughby and Franklin avs., s. e. corner, house, 5 years, per year 850
South 5th and 11th st., n. e. corner, bakery, &c., 5 years, per year 216
North 6th-st., No. 51, house, &c., 5 years, per year 720

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Whitmore's Mill to Little Neck road, w. s., adjoining Lester's, 2 acres $50

Jamaica.

Herriman-av., w. s., 652.3 ft. n. of Grove-st., 22x225 $384
Wood land of Wyckoff estate, 6 acres 415
Salt Meadow, adjoining Conkling's, at Jamaica South, 6 acres 200

Newtown.

Wyckoff-av., n. w. s., part Wyckoff estate, 7 acres $12,000
Cypress Hill road and Fresh Pond road, n. w. corner, 6 acres 25,000

Oyster Bay.

Jericho to New Bridge road, e. s., adjoining Kellar's, 8 acres $200
Lattingtown to Cost Valley road, adjoining school-house, lot ½ acre 120

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Road from S. Lyons to E. L. Avery, w. s. of C. W. Avery's, 12 acres $2,800

Courtlandt.

Smith-st., e. s., adjoining Mrs. Williams', 28x120. $2,000

Mamaroneck.

Road passing B. Florence's, e. s., Rachael S. Rogers', 57 acres $19,000

Morrisania.

Boston road, w. s., 64 ft. s. of Gouverneur-st., 20x96 ..... $3,000
Boston road, s. e. s., 150 ft. s. w. of 7th-st., 50x125. 2,500
Fordham-av., s. e. s., 115 ft. n. e. of 5th-st., 50x120 4,500
2d-place, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grove-av., 150x100 5,625
134th-st., s. s., 131 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 75x100.. 5,100
134th-st., s. s., 281 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x100 1,700
139th-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100 1,600
144th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of St. Ann's-av., 25x100.. 850
146th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 70x100 2,000

New Castle.

New Castle to Pines Bridge road, adjoining J. Young's, 23 acres $1,125

West Farms.

Grant-av., n. w. s., lot No. 216, East Tremont, 20x150.7 ..... $600
Williamsbridge road and Madison Av., s. w. corner, 50x115 600

Yonkers.

Hawthorne-av. and Downing-st., n. e. cor., 163x 220 ..... $8,000
Hudson River R. R., w. s., J. C. Bell's property. 40,000
Kingsbridge to mile square road, e. s., J. Stilwell's property, 22 acres 8,000
Spring-st., e. s., Elizabeth Bartlett's, 25x85 2,500
Warburton-av., e. s., 101 ft. n. of Wells-av., 25x 113 6,000
Warburton-av., e. s., 126 ft. n. of Wells-av., 25x 113 6,000
L. W. Jerome's property, adjoining Kingsbridge, formerly Macomb's property 32,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Christie-st., w. s., 176 ft. n. of Bowery-st., 25x90.. $300
Condit-st., n. s., 247 ft. w. of Morris-av., 50x100.. 500
Hamilton-st., n. s., part of J. Hedenberg's, 26x119 9,441
Lawrence-st., e. s., 37 ft. from Hamilton-st., 28x 100 6,300
Mulberry and Chestnut sts., corner of, 54x109.... 10,000
Parkhurst-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of S. Broad-st., 30x 100 7,287
Van Buren-st., e. s., 100 ft. from East Market-st., 27x100 2,500

Belleville.

Part of James Calhoun's lot, 125x100 ..... $1,400

Clinton.

Chadwick-av., w. s., 320 ft. from Irvington-av., 150x287 ..... $1,000

South Orange.

Randolph-place, w. s., 200 ft. s. of Montrose-av., 85x287 ..... $11,000

Jersey City.

South 4th-st., s. s., 16.8 ft. w. of Erie-st., 16.8x50.. $4,600

Hoboken.

Grand and 15th sts., n. e. corner, 100x175 ..... $4,900

Hudson City.

Chestnut-av., corner Court-st., 25x100 ..... $10,250
Jefferson-st., n. s., lot No. 11, Bray's, 25x100 800
Lincoln-st., s. s., 30.6 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 50x100 1,400
Monmouth-st., n. e. s., part lots Nos. 94 and 103, Forster's map 1,800
Lot No. 24, block No. 3, Hudson Grove, 25x100.... 850

Bergen.

Bramhall-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Pine-st., 100x100.. $2,250
Palisade-av., lots Nos. 2 and 3, Murphy's map, 50x100 800
Palisade-av. cor. of Crawford-st., 61.8x60x100x73. 1,200

North Bergen.

Melcher-st., lots Nos. 207, 208, Maacken's map, 50x100 ..... $250

Greenville.

Chestnut-av., s. s., 1,136 ft. w. of Bergen Point road, 75x125 ..... $4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MAGNIFICENT!

The views from the splendid 9th-av. lots, fronting Prospect Park, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, March 16, at the Exchange. Book maps of this choice property can be obtained at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 45TH-ST., SOUTH side, between 5th and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, in perfect order, 20x50 ½ block, containing extra baths, large closets, burglar alarm, &c., together with new carpets, curtains and gas fixtures; price $37,500. For particulars and permits apply at No. 74 Diane-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ENTIRE BLOCK OF ground bounded by 58th and 59th sts., 11th and 12th avs., 64 lots, including the water rights, with grants taken out to pier line; 59th-st. graded, and dock foot of the street. Apply to GRIFFITH ROWE, No. 3 East 41st-st., or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 319 West 55th-st.; size of lot, 21x100.5; house 33x70; also a four-story brown-stone front, No. 310 West 58th-st., in front of the Grand Circle at the Park. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 319 West 55th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house, west side of Lexington-av., third house north of 52d-st. Apply to M. BANTA, No. 205 Broadway, or G. W. GEDNEY, No. 1,413 Broadway.

HARLEM.—THREE FULL LOTS FOR SALE at a bargain—119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side; also, the lot and two-story brick building adjoining, if required; good location; terms easy. STEPHEN A. SPENCER, owner, No. 281 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—25 VALUABLE WASHINGTON Heights lots. 18 Harlem lots. Also, lots on all the avenues and streets.
Hudson and Harlem Water fronts.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE property on Broadway, near the Chemical Bank, 25x92 feet; a capital location for an Insurance Company; price $85,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH stoop, brown-stone house on 53d-st., near Lexington-av., with stable and porte cochere entrance; house new and complete; possession May 1 next. For cards to see apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., near 6th-av., a very fine four-story brown-stone English-basement house, 20 feet wide, in perfect order; price, $27,000. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLOT OF COMMERcial or banking property, on Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts., with large front on William-st., forming an L, all well rented for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone, high-stoop house, north side of 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; 20x80, lot 98.9; price $25,000, half bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND VALUABLE extra-size brown-stone building for sale, with a good rent roll; located near Wall-st. and Exchange-place; half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD house, four-story, 25 feet front, in 56th-st., near 5th-av.; must be seen to be appreciated; in perfect order.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

ON 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., THREE-story high-stoop brick house, 22.6 feet front, with carpets, mirrors and gas fixtures, for $25,000.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY and basement house, brown front, 20x50 and lot 100 feet, on 36th-st., east of 7th-av., fifth house in the row. Price $23,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 54 West 28th-st., in complete order; modern improvements; lots 20 feet by half the block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, the desirable brown-stone dwelling No. 137 East 58th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 12TH-ST., CONvenient to Broadway, a large four-story brown-stone house, in good order. Inquire of the owner, at No. 222 East 12th-st.

TO LEASE—IN ONE PLOT OR SEVERAL parcels, 25 lots fronting on Avenue D and 13th and 14th sts. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE—BY A. COURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.:
West 57th-st., between 5th and 6th, 6th and 7th avs.
East 57th-st., between Madison and 4th, Lexington and 4th avs.
East 46th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
West 58th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Fifth and Madison-av. lots, eligible locations.
West 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
West 121st-st., near 8th-av.
West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
In a few years will not compare with 9TH-AV., BROOKLYN.
All will verify the truth of the assertion who will make a particular examination of the magnificent lots on the northwest corner of 9th-av. and Macomb-st., to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, March 16, at the Exchange.
Catalogues at No. 25 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO let to a private family only, on 36th-st., west of and near 5th-av.; is a high-stoop four-story stone front dwelling, frescoed, decorated and furnished with exquisite taste, which the family, about leaving for Europe, direct be rented to a small private family, for one or two years, at $550 per month; scarce any house more complete can be found in the City. Can be seen most any day from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. by parties willing to pay the price, by card from HOMER MORGAN, at No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN 35th-st., near 5th-av., 20 feet by 60 on first floor, extension, three-story and basement, high-stoop, stone front; furnished throughout; $32,000. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY for sale on 15th-st., south side, between 3d-av. and Irving-place; two lots, each 22 by 84 feet, with the well-built church thereon. Possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A FINE, SUBSTANTIAL, [FIVE-STORY corner store for sale, on South-st., near Wall-st., 25x100; in good order; price $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT SOUTHWEST corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st., with adjoining lots; two on 5th-av. and five on south side of 87th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS—SIX LOTS north side 100th-st., and ten lots south side of 101st-st., between 8th-av. and New-av. Apply to ABNER L. Ely, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST.—FOR SALE—furnished or unfurnished; very pretty; perfect order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A PRINCELY MANSION,
Built on the magnificent lots on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and Degraw-st., will be a
PROMINENT LAND-MARK
for thousands of inward-bound vessels entering the noble bay and harbor of New-York.
Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEAT COTTAGE—22x30, WITH EXTENsion 15x20; all filled in with brick; ten rooms; all improvements; lot 25x100; Gates-av., first house east of Stuyvesant. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No. 160 Congress-st., near Clinton; modern improvements; eight minutes from ferries; immediate possession. SPAFARD No. 150 Remsen-st., or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

$3,000 PER ACRE WILL BUY A PLOT of 40 acres in Brooklyn, near two lines of horse cars, thirty minutes from the ferry. M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE BEST PROSPECT PARK property ever offered at public sale will be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 16, at the Exchange. Book maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., AUCtioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, would call attention to their

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS JUST ISSUED,

as being 125 pages of matter, carefully prepared and handsomely bound, comprising the time tables and rates of commutation of the different railroads in New-Jersey; a description of the state, its advantages, its towns and villages, and country generally, with statistics as to inhabitants, schools and churches, and a detailed description of all the property that we are offering for sale.

READY
FOR
IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.
The lots near Prospect Park, the Grand Plaza, and Flatbush-av., to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER on TUESDAY, March 16, at the Exchange. Book maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—SIXTY ACRES OF SUPERIOR gardening land, at Middle Village, only five miles from New-York City, with all the necessary outbuildings, consisting of a large house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, a stone stable, 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, 25 feet high, with 2 feet thick; a wooden stable nearly the same size, a large stone potato vault and a stone cistern, 20 feet by 10, and 10 feet deep. The land is under a high state of cultivation, and for gardening or farming purposes cannot be surpassed. The whole would make a superior place for a large brewery, on account of the buildings. The property will be rented for one or five years, in parcels or in one plot. For particulars apply to S. A. MILLS, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH FURniture, the country seat of the late A. W. Bradford, at Rye, Westchester County, with about 100 acres of land, extending from the Boston Postroad to within a few rods of the New-Haven Railroad, in the town of Harrison, where it is understood a station is soon to be established; distance two miles from Mamaroneck and Rye stations. The land is well adapted for division into villa sites and lots; house is spacious, has hot and cold water, and there are graperies, green-houses, two stables, barns, &c. Also for sale, 29 acres at Rye Beach. For terms, &c., apply to C. MINOR & D. R. JACQUES, Executors, &c., No. 115 Nassau-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT CAUCTION, WEDNESDAY, March 17, on the premises known as the Charles Reed Farm, at Cross Elbow, near Hyde Park, and seven miles from Poughkeepsie; 130 acres highly cultivated, 10 acres woodland; brick mansion 50 by 40 feet, with extension 40 by 30 feet; every convenience, gas and water throughout; also a large farm-house, ranch-house, barns, stables, &c., besides household furniture, horses, carriages, farm stock and implements.
Sale of personal property at 10 A. M., farm at 2 P. M. Terms liberal.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

PLOT OF TWENTY ACRES FOR SALE, in East Chester, east of and near Mount Vernon Depot, New-Haven Railroad. A beautiful plot of ground, ready for immediate use, with many very fine shade trees; ground high and commanding and in the immediate vicinity of fine buildings and a number of new and stylish Italian villas erected and being erected. This is a fine opportunity for a party to purchase and resell in villa plots at a handsome advance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREEN'S FARMS, NEAR Southport, Conn., the property long known as the Taylor House, capable of accommodating 70 guests; kept for more than thirty years as a Summer resort by H. C. and E. J. Taylor; the house is in good order, and will be sold with the furniture and all things necessary for the continuance of the business. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW PROVIDENCE STAtion, Morris and Essex Railroad, 24 miles from New-York, country seats, houses, cottages, farms, building sites, and lots, near depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey, free from fever and ague. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, or EDWARD G. BLACK, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Shrewsbury River, between Red Bank and Fair Haven Landing, on the road to Long Branch, a two-story frame house, barn, wagon-house, and all necessary outbuildings, with about 23 acres of land, which can be divided and sold in separate parcels, if desired. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PRETty house, 36x40, 11 rooms; two acres of ground, neatly laid out; stable, four stalls; 15 miles from City, in New-Jersey; drive there in 1¼ hours, or by rail and wagon 1½ hours, price $12,000; would exchange for City home, worth about $30,000, paying cash for difference. Address T., Box No. 459 Post Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J.—No. 68 High-st., corner of Spruce, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. station; a fine residence, in perfect order; fine lawn in front of house, view rarely equaled, overlooking the city and country for miles around. Apply on the premises, or at Room No. 16, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York. S. S. TIFFANY.

FOR SALE—"ECHO POINT," ON THE Sound, New-Rochelle; 10 acres, good garden, fine spring water; porter's lodge, farm-house and stables, in good order; bathing, boating, fishing and gunning at the door. Water front worth the money. Price $30,000.
C. LELAND,
Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, S. I.—AN elegant country seat, fourteen acres; house finished throughout; gas, bath-room, &c.; large stable, three horses, four carriages, two cows, poultry, &c.; large vegetable garden; fruit trees in abundance; ready for immediate occupancy. C. LELAND, Jr., Clifton, S. I.

KINGSBRIDGE.—FOR SALE, DIRECTLY on the water, a handsome country seat and 15 city lots, within a few minutes' walk of Kingsbridge. House 2½ stories, frame, filled in with brick, built by day's work; lath and plaster, 2540 feet, with seven stalls; bath-house, &c. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT FLUSHING.—BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, nearly new; thirteen rooms; laundry, bath-room, furnace; gas throughout; grounds spacious; tastefully improved; extensive views; stable if desired; six minutes' walk from depot; immediate possession. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a convenient two-story double house, 13 rooms, with 32 lots of ground, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing; would exchange for City property or good second mortgages. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

$6,000.—FLUSHING, L. I., HOUSE 24x32, lot 50x148 feet, containing ten rooms, on Sanford, fifth house east of Bowne-av., five minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises, or J. B. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., a beautiful residence, 1½ miles from City Court-house; buildings all new, spacious, of best description; sixty acres superior land, highly improved and thoroughly fruited. JAMES B. PARSONS, 79 Cedar-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENtion of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location, for sale at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL-AV., NEAR McComb's Dam bridge, hotel known as Rosendale, with 34 lots nicely located, &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

ATTENTION, HOUSEHOLDERS!—To the choice building plots close to the depot at Rutherford Park, N. J.; first station on the Erie Railway; forty minutes from foot of Chambers-st.; eleven trains daily, each way; commutation fare only 7 cents; offered by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
For sale at Sangerties, N. Y., a valuable mill property, equally well adapted for cotton, woolen, paper, or other manufacture, consists of a large stone mill, 40x215; four wooden buildings, one, 30x150; two, 18x 118; one, 30x46; stone warehouse, 33x50; a brick carpenter shop, 24x32; a stone building, 15x26; and a commodious stone dwelling, with good garden attached. The mill has never-failing water power, driving an overshot wheel of any required size; 200-horse power; six acres of land; very eligible location; daily access to the City by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON FORD-HAM HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Two-story and attic frame house, with extension, together with three acres of land; location half a mile from depot and steamboat landing, three minutes' walk of two churches, 300 feet from and fronting the new Central-avenue; house very convenient; first floor has two parlors, library, sitting-room, dining-room, hall kitchen, wash-room, closets and pantries; second floor, six bedrooms, with presses; third floor, large attic, with bedroom; good cellar, with milk-room; house warmed by portable heater; carriage-house, with room for five horses; hennery, &c.; fine lawn in front of house, with ornamental trees; garden well stocked with a variety of large and small fruits; a never-failing stream of water, with fishpond; everything in first-rate order; also, three acres of land, with fine building site adjoining. Permission to examine or further information may be obtained of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a photograph of premises can be seen.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.
Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.
The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tidewater, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon its elevated position.
Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.
Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 3D-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building, New-York,) by order of the Administrators of the estate of George W. Gillett, deceased:

3D-AV.—The lease of the lot, with the building thereon, No. 41 3d-av., southeasterly corner of 10th-st. The lease is from Augustus Van Horn Stuyvesant for 21 years, from May 1, 1863, with the usual covenants for renewal or building to be paid for. Present ground rent $337 50 taxes and assessments. Sold subject to restrictions against nuisances. The building consists of a three-story brick store and dwelling, 23 by about 40 feet, with extension, making the store the full depth of the lot, with party wall; subject to a lease which expires May 1, 1872, at $2,000 per annum.

No. 29 3d-av., adjoining northeasterly corner of 9th-st., lease from Augustus Van Horn Stuyvesant for 21 years from Aug. 1, 1863, with the usual covenants for renewal or building to be paid for. Present ground rent $275, taxes and assessments, restricted against nuisances. The building consists of a three story brick store and dwelling, 23 by about 40 feet, with party walls, subject to lease which expires May 1, 1869, at $1,500 per annum.

Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ELIZA P. GILLETT, Administratrix,
WM. H. HALSEY, Administrator,
Estate of Geo. W. Gillett, deceased.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 53 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the executors of Philip Harmon, deceased:

WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—The three-story and basement brick house and lot of ground No. 53 West Washington-place, through to West 4th-st., near Barrow-st. House in good order, and has modern conveniences. Lot 20 feet front, 21.9 rear, by 91.7 in depth.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PHILIP C. HARMON,
ALEX. G. HARMON,
EDWARD HARMON,
Executors of Philip Harmon.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 312 EAST 26TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

EAST 26TH-ST.—The two-story basement and subcellar brick high-stoop house and lot No. 312 East 26th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs.; house 25x40 feet, party walls both sides; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AT STAMFORD, CONN., ON SATURDAY, March 20, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M., D. H. CLARK will sell at auction, on the premises, the valuable property owned and occupied by W. C. Ginn, and located west side Smith's-av., Clark's Hill, village of Stamford, consisting of three acres of choice land, 425 feet front, with new, commodious house, 43 feet square, containing 28 rooms, admirably especially adapted for a boarding-house, school, or gentleman's residence; situation beautiful, elevated, commanding a fine view of village, country and Long Island Sound, and in a desirable location, rapidly filling up with first-class residences, affording persons wishing to locate, or invest, an opportunity seldom offered, as the property cannot fail to increase in value rapidly the next few years; an abundance of fruit trees and small fruit of all kinds, and excellent water on the premises; will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers; house furnished or unfurnished; change of business cause of selling. Terms easy, and made known at sale. Stage at depot to take passengers to property on arrival of 1:11 and 1:41 trains from New-York free of charge. Call and examine.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUTOGRAPH SALE.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, MONDAY, 15TH, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.:

A large and valuable collection of autograph letters, documents and signatures, American and European, containing many choice and rare specimens of the early Colonial Governors, statesmen and Generals of the American Revolution, signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, Presidents and Vice-Presidents, Cabinet officers, &c., together with Kings, Queens, Emperors and famous Generals and statesmen of Europe, with other distinguished names in literature, science and art in Europe and America. Catalogues ready and autographs on exhibition.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 18, At 4 o'clock,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
OF THE
PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATE DR. ISAAC LEESER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,
COMPRISING BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, DISCOURSES AND OTHER WORKS.

The attention of the Jewish community of New-York is particularly called to this sale, as the books embraced in this catalogue are all the publications of the late Rev. Isaac Leeser, of Philadelphia. Catalogue ready.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, At 7 o'clock,
OIL-PAINTINGS,
The private collection of Oil-Paintings, and Proof Engravings of
J. B. BLAND, ESQ., OF BROOKLYN, L. I.

Comprising nearly one hundred Oil-Paintings, many of which were purchased by the owner at the sale of the late Peter Rice, Esq., of Brooklyn. Catalogues ready and exhibition open day and evening.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Mortgagee sale.—By virtue of the power and authority in me vested by a certain mortgage, bearing date the 25th day of September, 1868, duly made and executed in my favor by James Hodgson Pascoe, sole owner of the vessel hereinafter mentioned, I will sell at auction, by HENRY H. LEEDS auctioneer, on the 18th day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the British brig EGERATEIA, her tackle, apparel, furniture, boats and appurtenances as the same lies; the said sale to take place on board said brig at the foot of West 17th-st., North River, in the City of New-York.

W. BUTLER DUNCAN, Mortgagee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 5, 1869.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl. Also, a large quantity of PARIS-MADE FURNITURE,

of the most unique and modern styles. Also, some very elegant clocks, bronzes, flower-stands, &c. Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL SALEROOMS AND CART GALLERIES, ASTOR-PLACE.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, MONDAY, MARCH 15, AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS, AT 7 O'CLOCK:

EXECUTORS' SALE

of a private library, comprising a large and choice collection of books, illustrated, &c.; many rare text books, classics, &c.; a fine assortment of French books, best editions; Facetiæ, and a very rare collection of medical works, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Saturday morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—

THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 15, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 17 East River:

4,700 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
800 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *James E. Ward*, from Palermo.

Immediately after, on Pier No. 6 East River:

4,850 boxes fresh Seville Oranges.
Cargo brig *Monarco del Mare*, from Naples.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their special attention to the sales of furniture at the residences of families during the coming season; they will also hold regular weekly sales at their spacious store, No. 93 Liberty-st., for those who desire this medium of sale.

MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-place, will open on THURSDAY, March 18, an unusually large and elegant assortment of Paris Spring millinery. Admittance by card, which can only be obtained at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT
TO HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK
AT A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

A LOT OF LACE TIDIES,
From 50 cents and upward;
PATENT REVERSIBLE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, from $5 to $8 each;
MARSEILLES QUILTS, ALL SIZES, WHITE AND COLORED,
From $2 50 and upward;
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS,
At and under cost;
GOOD FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
From $2 50 to $4 50 per dozen, (usual price $3 50 to $6;)
ODD LOTS OF DAMASK TOWELS,
Very cheap;
300 PIECES BROWN HUCK TOWELINGS,
Only 15 cents per yard;
GOOD STRONG LINEN SHEETINGS,
Two yards wide, at 75 cents per yard;
30 PIECES LINEN SHEETINGS, TWO AND A QUARTER YARDS WIDE,
At 85 cents per yard;
EXTRA FINE LINEN SHEETINGS,
2¼ yards wide, at $1 50 per yard, (worth $2 50;)
HEAVY PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
From 50 cents per yard and upward;
1,500 DOZEN DAMASK NAPKINS, ALL SIZES,
At exceedingly low prices;
500 EXTRA LARGE DAMASK CLOTHS,
3 to 6 yards long, remarkably cheap;
DAMASK BREAKFAST AND DINNER SETS TO MATCH,
AT REDUCED PRICES;
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS AND DOYLIES IN SETS.
ALSO,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY ENGLISH AND FRENCH WHITE PIQUES AND WELTS,
New designs, from 35 cents to $1 per yard.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
INDIA SHAWLS
NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CHOICE SELECTIONS
IN NEW SPRING SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED, CHENE, STRIPED AND CHECKED.
DRESS AND TRAVELING SUIT MATERIALS,
FANCY AND PLAIN POPLINS, REPS,
PONGEES, FOULARDS, CAMBRICS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH POINTS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SPRING SUITS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAID SUITS,
SUITABLE FOR
EARLY SPRING WEAR.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CHANGEABLE SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
150 PIECES CHANGEABLE SILKS,
At $2 per yard, (value $2 75.)
100 PIECES CHANGEABLE SILKS,
At $2 50 per yard, (value $3 50.)
100 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY CHANGEABLE SILKS,
At $3 per yard, (value $4.)

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
400 PIECES SILK and WOOL POPLINS,
At $1 per yard, worth $1 75.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREAT SALE

OF MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, POPLINS, CRETONNES, REPS, GROS D'ORIENT, TAMISE, CRÊPES, ALPACAS,

BLACK SILKS, &C.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 60 CENTS, WORTH $1. ONE CASE DELHI POPLINS, ALL WOOL, AT 75 CENTS, WORTH $1 15. ONE CASE PURE MOHAIR AT 70 CENTS, WORTH $1 05.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN PRINCE AND SPRING STS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS,
AT RETAIL AT IMPORTER'S PRICES, BY CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
NO CHARGE ON INVOICE.

5 pieces, 22 inches, Gros de Rhine.....$1 37½
5 pieces, 22 inches, Extra Heavy.....1 60
5 pieces, 22 inches, Lyons Taffeta.....1 95
7 pieces, 24 inches, Very Heavy.....2 30
10 pieces, 24 inches, Gros Grain.....2 20
5 pieces, 24 inches, Extra.....2 30
15 pieces, 24 inches, Gros de Japan.....2 60
6 pieces, 26 inches, Gros de Japan.....2 80
5 pieces, 26 inches, Gros de Japan.....3 10
10 pieces, 25 inches, Double Chain.....2 90
8 pieces, Still Better.....2 95
15 pieces, 26 inches, Lyons Taffeta.....2 40
17 pieces, Extra Heavy.....2 55
13 pieces, 24 inches, Satin Finish.....3 90
9 pieces, 26 inches, Satin Finish.....4 20
11 pieces, 28 inches, Satin Finish.....4 50

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

SPRING STYLES

HATS, CAPS AND FANCY HATS FOR GENTS', youth's, boys', ladies' and children's wear, comprising the choicest productions of London and Paris, will be opened on MONDAY, March 15, 1869.

J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square.

PARIS,
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DU BAC 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This House established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE.
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES.
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS.
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

LACE CURTAINS—NEW SPRING STYLES for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America.
Nottingham Lace Curtains.
Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market.
Curtain materials, and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Rep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrekins made to order.
Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings.
Window Shades of all kinds on hand or made to order. Wholesale or retail.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
N. B.—Furniture store at No. 661 Broadway.

INDIA GOODS.—PERSONS HAVING THE above goods will find an opportunity to dispose of them, in large or small quantities, for CASH, or can have them SOLD ON COMMISSION, by communicating with FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway.
OPENED—Fine Pongees, Canton Crapes, Pineapple Cloths, Bamboo Cloths for gentlemen, FIRST EVER IMPORTED; Seersuckers, Nankeens, Concan, Persian Rugs, &c., &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.,
(Up stairs.)

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—Have returned from Europe with a new assortment of shawls, including desirable shawls for Spring wear. J. RUSSELL, 33 East 20th-st. near Broadway.

FAMILIES LIVING ON THE LINE of New-Haven and Harlem Railroads will find a good supply of Boots and Shoes at CANTRELL'S new store, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAN, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY.—J. & D. R. PARMLEY REmoved from corner Broadway and Bond-st. to No. 19 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, April 3
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, April 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, May 1

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIA.....Mar. 17|SCOTIA.....April 7
CHINA.....Mar. 24|AUSTRALASIAN Ap'l 14
CUBA.....Mar. 31|EUROPA.....April 21

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA.....Mar. 20|INDIANA.....April 10
COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27|CALEDONIA.....April 17
EUROPA.....April 3|BRITANNIA.....April 24

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.....Mar. 18|IBERIA.....April 1
PALMYRA.....Mar. 25|ALEPPO.....April 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 48 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,963 tons.....March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,963 tons.....March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....April 21, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12
And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, March 20, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
.....Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
.....Tuesday, April 3, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	147	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Inman Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Inman Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
The ATLANTIC, Capt. H. P. CONNER connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 1 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer RISING STAR received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland freights in London and Paris, will be opened on MONDAY, March 15, 1869.

J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Mar. 18
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE via Nassau...Mar. 25
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....April 1
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.....March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....April 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
On WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than by other lines.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL..SATURDAY, M'ch 20
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER..SATURDAY, M'ch 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MARINOLLA, Capt. H. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail March 25.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.

The steamships,
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 5, North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Hutherford Park, Pascaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
9 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, AND AFFORDING DIRECT
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8:10 A. M. in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest und

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GEORGE CROMWELL.

The steamship *George Cromwell*, which left Havana March 9, reached this port yesterday, with three days' later news from Cuba than had previously been received. The Purser of the *George Cromwell* has our thanks for courtesies.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Puerto Principe—The City, its Environs and People—Battle of the Sierra de Cubita—The Spaniards Relieve Puerto Principe—Full Accounts—War News—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 9, 1869.

Since the beginning of this war the City of Puerto Principe has been a place of great interest politically and strategically to both Cubans and Spaniards. Situated in the centre of the great Camaguey region, noted for its brave and liberty-loving people, who have originated revolutionary movements without number, and seem quite a different race to the Havanese, Puerto Principe has furnished numerous martyrs to the cause of Cuban independence, and in the present struggle she has held her old accustomed place as the champion of Cuba and the opponent of Spain. Of the inhabitants, General LERSUNDI remarked after his return, that he believed himself carried back 150 years, or else among some of the remote hamlets of his native Biscay, as the people reminded him by their behavior and speech of the ancient Spaniards, brave and loyal, although somewhat ferocious. Had he added that they were also the most enlightened, the sketch would have been complete.

About a month or two ago, newspaper correspondents reported every few days that the place had been taken by the Cubans. The ultra *Diario* and *Prensa* were gulled every other day by news that the young men of Puerto Principe had abandoned the revolutionists and returned to their home and duties. In effect, some did return and remained long enough to supply themselves with arms, ammunition and money. After that period, a lull set in until the news arrived that General MENA, commanding the small Spanish garrison, had been surrounded in the city by the forces of the Republican General QUESADA, whose troops numbered from four to six thousand men. Stray bits of news which reached Havana, from time to time within the past three weeks, gave accounts that are very disheartening to the Spaniards. The supply of provisions was getting smaller every day, the spirits of the Cuban Party were rising, and if succor did not arrive soon, then DULCE might cry over his lost City of Puerto Principe, and thousands of Spaniards lose their lives in the attempt to retake it. QUESADA was strongly intrenched and otherwise fortified in the mountains of the Sierra Cubita, the only practicable route to Puerto Principe since the destruction of the Nuevitas Railroad. The sea entrance from La Guanaja was defended by a fort erected by the insurgents, and which was taken by the improvised gunboat fleet of the Spaniards on the 17th of February. Brigadier General LESCA then marched with fifteen hundred men to the relief of Puerto Principe, and the belief was general that he would be used up and defeated by QUESADA. But if the official accounts are true, and there must be a certain amount of truth in them, the whole aspect of affairs has changed, and LESCA's march to Puerto Principe has been accomplished; the only real military feat since the commencement of the revolution. In the absence of other data I give you the following report of the whole affair, derived from strictly Spanish and official sources:

The column of General LESCA, composed of 1,500 men, left La Guanaja on the 21st ult., and shortly after leaving found obstacles placed all along the road—fallen trees, planks, &c.—making the marchivery laborious and impassable in some parts of the mountain roads through the Sierra de Cubitas. General QUESADA, with a force of 4,000 to 6,000 men intrenched in the Sierra; QUESADA was so certain that he could defend the pass that he informed the Revolutionary Committee of Puerto Principe that he would break his sword and never use one again if LESCA should enter Puerto Principe. On the 22d, LESCA with his troops arrived at the Hinojosa Station, and on the 23d reached the defile of the Sierra; fallen trees, other obstacles, and natural intrenchments impeded his progress, while a perfect hail of bullets poured from every tree, crag and mountain crevice, which the troops answered with a lively cannon and musketry-fire lasting four hours and a half, when the troops advanced, and attacked the intrenchments with the bayonet, remaining masters of the field and situation. The loss of the troops is given as thirty-one killed and eighty wounded, while the loss of the Cubans in killed and wounded is estimated at about a thousand. The troops remained there all night and on the morning of the 24th marched to the plains, where the enemy again made its appearance, but was quickly dispersed by a few shell being thrown among them. The troops then were permitted to enter Puerto Principe quietly. On the 28th a column marched to Santa Cruz del Sur, on the southern coast, and brought a convoy of provisions to the city. The rebels in the city are very much disheartened. So far the Government accounts. The fact that 1,500 troops were enabled to march through the mountains, defended by 4,000 men, the flower of the Cuban army, argues very badly for the abilities of the Cubans to meet the Spaniards in a pitched battle, and their only mode of salvation lies in a regular guerilla warfare, *a la* St. Domingo, destroying convoys and harrassing the enemy whenever the opportunity offers itself.

From Santi Spiritus we learn that General PUELLS has left that city and is scouring the country in search of the insurgents, having divided his column into three divisions. This seems to be a slight deviation from the plan of operations which I gave in my last, but tends to the same end.

The newspapers continue their remarks about the revolution, while the *Diario's* standard and chronic leaders on manure have become tinctured with politics, in addition to the fulminating bulls which the editor throws out daily, repeating the some thing and only changing the words a little. The *Prensa* advocates a dimunition of three-fourths of the actual number of Government employes, and as usual writes very forcible articles on political, social and military economy appropriate to the present circumstances. The *Voz de Cuba*, the most ultra among the ultras, wants the small fry Pashas, or Lieutenant-Governors, shorn of some of their authority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The city is perfectly quiet, and no danger of any disturbance is thought to exist. Among the prisoners brought by the steamer *Cienfuegos* were four priests who had been preaching rebellion to their pious parishioners.

The emigration of Cubans is slackening, and the many new steamship lines which came here in search of passengers and freight will have to withdraw again. Large amounts were lost by many Havana merchants during the late speculative sugar fever. The city remains healthy.

The Harbor Police seized a lighter loaded with arms and ammunition last night, and as the lighter was trying to land them in a very suspicious place, it was naturally surmised that they were running the blockade. After proper investigation it resulted that they were arms belonging to the Government. QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

Defeat and Flight of Negrete—Execution of Prisoners—Death of General Malo—Condition of the Country—Ministerial Quarrel—The Merida Revolution Ended.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Feb. 28, 1869.

The chief topic here has been and is the movements of NEGRETE, of whose pronunciamento in Puebla you have already received information. He left that city with 4,000 recruits, together with 500 horses, a battery of artillery (all the light pieces there were at Puebla) and over $500,000 in silver. The latest news we have of him is up to the 23d, when he was "completely routed at San Martin Atexcal (Tepegi) by ALATORRE's column." LUIS MALO, who was a Major in the Federal cavalry stationed at Puebla, joined NEGRETE there, taking with him the troops and the municipal and rural police. He had since called himself "General MALO." In this action he is reported to have been killed with several other chiefs.

A portion of the dispersing forces, while passing through Ixcaquistla, were attacked by General EGUILAZ, their leader killed and thirteen prisoners taken; NEGRETE, however, escaped. We are told for comfort that he is pursued by LEIVA'S "Legion of the North" and the cavalry under BOCARDO. A squadron of NEGRETE'S troop passed over entire to the Government forces during the action. We have been told all along by the papers that the greater portion of NEGRETE'S soldiers, being "forced conscripts," would on the first opportunity all go over to the Federals, but it appears that in this affair, where there was surely a fine chance, only one squadron did so, even according to the Federal accounts. The whole number of prisoners taken amounts to 400, and 800 muskets were secured. Among the prisoners are a brother of General MALO, GINES SEGOVIA, NEGRETE'S special friend, and the self-styled General ESTEVES. These and the other principal prisoners have probably been shot by this time.

The route followed by NEGRETE was through Chietla, Acatlan, Chozumbas, to San Martin Atexcal, whence he fled toward Tehuacan. General CUELLAR, with four hundred cavalry, is in pursuit. Offers of men, &c., have been made the Government from all sides. General FELIX DIAZ, from Oaxaca, says: "I have given orders for two hundred men and half a battery to be on the frontier. You can rely on six hundred men at Tlaxcale and two hundred more at Instlahuaca the moment you need them. If desirable, I will place myself at the head of my forces." He also telegraphs that he has dispatched four hundred men and four pieces of artillery to the frontier. ALEJANDRO GARCIA is searching the cerro for the artillery, &c., abandoned and hid by NEGRETE.

BRIGANDAGE IN PACHUCA.

From Pachuca we learn that the banditti had united under the command of SOSA, PIZ and LUIS LEON, numbering about 200, and were marauding in that neighborhood. On the 16th, Governor DORIA fell upon them at the head of a small force, dispersed them, and took over fifty prisoners. Mr. MELLS, the director of the Mining Company, furnished some troops who took part in this affair. The diligence was stopped near Pachuca, on the 16th, but the mails only were taken. Some accounts state the number of prisoners taken as seventy.

The uprising at Merida (Yucatan) has been quelled under the harsh rule of CEBALLOS. Eight persons were executed and over sixty imprisoned, and eight women sent to Isla de Mugeres.

MINISTERIAL QUARRELS.

The influence and prestige of the present Administration are rapidly decreasing. The Ministers are quarreling among themselves for the spoils. All seem to feel that their harvest time will soon be over, and each is reaping for himself. LERDO TEJADA, who has complete control of President JUAREZ, is doing all he can to oust ROMERO, accusing him, and rightfully, of taking more than his share—in fact the Premier demands the removal of all save himself.

The Government is bankrupt, and refuses to pay American claims more than one-fifth of acknowledged claims. LERDO TEJADA is disliked and distrusted by all. The natives look upon him as corrupt and retrogressive. The Church considers him a hypocrite, the Liberals think him a Jesuit. The foreigners know him to be their enemy, the Americans especially hold him in contempt. ROMERO is bad enough, but LERDO is worse. However, "when thieves fall out honest men may get their dues."

Pennsylvania Appointments — General Grant Called on to Break the Slates of Politicians.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

It is something to know that GRANT realizes that months ago the offices were parceled out so as to put up one clique and their followers and put down another and their followers. The people rely on him to break up this sort of thing, and nothing will do it so effectually as steering clear of cliques and rings entirely, and selecting for the offices sound and capable Republicans outside of the combinations that are striving to secure the offices as political rewards, the special fitness of particular persons for the stations assigned to them in the allotment being about the last thing thought of. The business of making "slates," otherwise apportioning the offices, has been going on for some time. These slates President GRANT and his Cabinet are expected to ratify at sight. But we hope and believe they will do nothing of the kind. It is this sort of thing that has robbed the Treasury of two hundred millions of the internal revenue annually for the last three years; and if perpetuated will defeat the policy foreshadowed in the inaugural. We feel certain that our new President is fully determined to break up this system; and we venture to tell him that so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the only way to do it is to adopt the same course in filling the offices, from high to low, that he followed in selecting his Cabinet. Let him break every slate that is presented to him, and take time to find good and true men for the offices, outside of these combinations. A revenue officer, who is at the same time the leader or instrument of a clique, has plenty of chances to be blind to evasions and deliberate robberies; and too frequently is blind because to be sharp-sighted would endanger the office. To satisfy some influential leader whose friendship must be retained. In how many instances it is retained, and a clique saved from injury at the expense of the public treasury, no one can tell, but we do know that not less than two hundred millions of dollars are annually stolen in this and kindred ways.

The people are expecting to see President GRANT eradicate this sort of thing, root and branch. It is for this reason that they applaud so warmly the independent course he has pursued in selecting his Cabinet. *They want to see him break every slate and fill the offices with true Republicans, whose object will be to collect every dollar due to the Government, and will permit not a dollar to be stolen.* To do this there will be no occasion for going outside of the Republican Party. Heretofore, to a great extent, the better men of the party have been excluded from official stations by the cliques. In fact, in Pennsylvania, it has been reduced to such a system that none but the faithful have had the shadow of a chance. The favor of a few leaders has been absolutely essential to enable a man to obtain even the smallest office; and the whole system has been so corrupting that those who should hold the offices, as a general thing have felt constrained to stand back.

Now the masses of the Republicans of Pennsylvania—and we presume this is measurably true in other States—are looking to President GRANT to emancipate them and the public service from this tyranny and corruption of cliqueism. Its influence in every respect is pernicious. It corrupts politics and morals alike. In Pennsylvania it has inaugurated a race of small men for the public service. It has kept good men from participating, and repressed the ardor of thousands who otherwise would be recognized for their influence and give character to the State.

THE DETECTIVE FORCE.

Resignation of Captain John S. Young—Reasons for the Step.

Captain JOHN S. YOUNG, who has long been known throughout the Union as a detective officer, will to-day tender to the Police Commissioners his resignation as Captain of the New-York Detective Police. Justice to all the parties concerned requires that the circumstances resulting in this event should be somewhat fully given.

On Saturday night, the 23d day of January last, the New-Windsor Bank, Carroll County, Md., was entered by burglars, who succeeded in getting away with $120,000 in various first-class securities, principally United States and Pacific Railroad bonds, and $9,000 in greenbacks. The bank immediately offered a large reward for the recovery of the property, and placed the case in the hands of SMITH, PIERSON & WEST, the great firm of Baltimore detectives. Those officers, however, failed to find clew to the stolen property, and it was not until some time had elapsed that Captain YOUNG, to whom the circumstances of the case had been communicated, struck the trail. Becoming satisfied that one JAMES WEAVER and JAMES McQUADE were in possession of a large amount of stolen securities, he set a decoy for them and succeeded in getting a schedule of the securities they held, which were $39,500 of the bonds stolen from the New-Windsor Bank. Men having that kind of property on hand do not offer it for sale openly in brokers' shops, and Captain YOUNG was compelled to resort to considerable *finesse* to bring about a combination of circumstances that would afford him an opportunity of seizing the bonds. Always employing men disconnected with the Police Department in order that the suspicion might not be awakened in WEAVER and McQUADE, Captain YOUNG hired an office in the lower part of Broadway, furnished it with a safe, desks, chairs and other paraphernalia of business, including a large amount of "queer"—as counterfeit money is officially styled—in order to induce a belief upon the part of the thieves that there was plenty of money on hand to pay for their bonds. Some three weeks were consumed in these preliminaries, and during all this time the directing hand of Captain YOUNG was never once visible, and WEAVER and McQUADE had no suspicion that they were walking into a trap. Having concluded all his arrangements, and his broker having appointed a day when the men were to appear in the office with the bonds, Captain YOUNG on that day for the first time spoke to any one connected with his office of the affair. Calling Detective JAMES IRVING to a private interview, Captain YOUNG said substantially: "JIMMY, I'm going down town to put the collar on; if you'll go along and help make the pinch, whether there's much or little in it I'll give you $100." Whereby Captain YOUNG made clear to IRVING that he wanted the latter's assistance in making an arrest, and was ready to pay $100 for the service, to which IRVING responded that he was ready to make a "pinch" for the Captain any time, and that he would like the sort of job offered every day. Captain YOUNG and IRVING repaired to the designated place, taking a third person not belonging to the force with them. YOUNG'S trap proved entirely efficacious, and WEAVER and McQUADE were arrested having all of the bonds, to the amount of $99,500, on their persons.

SMITH, PIERSON & WEST were notified, and taking possession of the prisoners, removed them to Baltimore, whither Captain YOUNG also repaired, and where the bank paid over to YOUNG $16,000 as the *pro rata* share of the reward offered for the recovery of the property. When Captain YOUNG returned to the City, he paid to one person he had employed $3,500, and also paid several large bills for rent of office and other expenses. He also gave the two doormen at Police Headquarters, who had carried messages, $50 each, and having paid the third person who had assisted in making the arrest all he tendered the same amount to IRVING, instead of the $100 which he had promised. That officer, however, refused to receive the amount, and claimed a right to "stand in," as he designated his claim, to one-third the amount of the reward, and which he based upon his declaration that at the moment after the arrest was made YOUNG had said that he would so "stand in." YOUNG, on the other hand, denied this statement, and saying—as IRVING admitted—that his subordinate had not worked up the case nor incurred any expense in it, declined to increase his tender for the one day's service, and utterly scouted the idea of turning over to IRVING the amount he claimed. IRVING, therefore, laid the case before the Commissioners.

Last week the Board having considered the subject for some days, passed a resolution requiring Captain YOUNG to report, and turn over to the Board all moneys he had received as rewards since the first day of January last. Captain YOUNG regarded this resolution as a reflection upon him, refused to accede to the command, and, as a consequence, to-day tenders his resignation. It is proper to add that there is no pretence that Captain YOUNG employed any illegitimate means in recovering the stolen property. Nor is it claimed that Captain YOUNG should have refused the reward promised and paid by the bank; but the only dispute is as to the amount he should pay IRVING. YOUNG claims to have been five times as liberal as he promised, but IRVING seems to think he was only tendered one-fifth of his just due.

At the moment of his retiracy from the Police force, it is proper to state, that during the war Captain YOUNG did most signal service to the Union cause in his capacity of detective, and was trusted and exclusively employed by General DIX during the entire term of his command of this department. In the hotel-burning conspiracy and other well-remembered episodes of the great conflict, Captain YOUNG was of the utmost value to the authorities by reason of his tact and shrewdness as a detective, his intimate knowledge of the rebel element then in the City, and his unflagging industry and zeal.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

From the Central Park Meteorological Report for the week ending March 13, it appears that the mean height of the barometer during the week was 30.056 inches; maximum, at 9 P. M., March 7, 30.437 inches; minimum, at 9 P. M., March 10, 29.593 inches; range, .934 inch. The mean of the thermometer was 32.91 degrees; maximum, at 3 P. M., March 13, 52.5 degrees; minimum, at 5 A. M., March 7, 17 degrees; range, 35.5 degrees. On the 10th inst, it commenced raining at 1 A. M. and stopped at 8:45 P. M.; amount of rain, 1.06 inches.

A large audience gathered at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon, in anticipation of hearing General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE and General LONGSTREET, who were to speak at the exercises of the Morning Star Sunday School. Neither of these distinguished gentlemen were present, however, and addresses were made by Professor COLTON, of the Yale School; Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of the Thirty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. H. D. RANNEY and others.

A sale of valuable autographs will commence at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the salesrooms of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The collection comprises letters of the early Colonial Governors, signers of the Declaration of Independence, Presidents and Vice-Presidents, together with those of many illustrious Europeans. The sale will occupy three days. At 7 o'clock each evening a number of valuable books will be offered, among which are copies of Bossuet, Bramtome, Corneille, Diderot, Fleury's *Histoire Ecclesiastique*, *Magazin Theatral*, Rapin and Silvestre's *Paleography*.

Last evening two horses attached to the carriage of OTIS W. BOOTH, No. 22 St. Mark's-place, ran away in the Bowery, and when near Fifth-street came in collision with car No. 79 of the Third-avenue Railroad. The windows upon one side of the car were all torn out by the concussion, and the pole of the carriage striking a young lady in the car in the back, she was very seriously injured. She was taken to her home.

HIBBARD SABIN, aged 45 years, and a native of the United States, died suddenly yesterday morning, at No. 136 Macdougal-street, of heart disease. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

WILLIAM WILSON, aged 17, living at No. 120 West Twenty-seventh-street, shot himself through the hand while hunting. The occurrence was accidental and the injury slight.

EDWARD CORBITT fell overboard at Pier No. 5 East River, during Saturday night, and was saved from drowning by Officer MCCOY, of the First Precinct.

DENNIS DONOVAN fell overboard yesterday morning at Pier No. 47 North River, and was rescued by Officers FLANAGAN and BEAM, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

KATE DONNELLY, aged 30 years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 99½ Washington-street. An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN, when it was shown that death had resulted from intemperance.

Yesterday morning a still-born child was found on the stoop of No. 34 Third-street. It was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, but nothing was discovered as to the parentage of the child.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday held an inquest in the case of JOSEPH MAJOR, who had died of cold and exposure at No. 458 West Twenty-fifth-street.

ELLEN MAHONEY, aged 3 years, died suddenly last evening, at No. 132½ Seventh-avenue, from taking some phosphorus-paste by accident. The Coroner was notified.

Yesterday afternoon a child 2 years old, daughter of ANN BATTLES, No. 237 East Forty-sixth-street, died from the effects of scalds. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The ice having gone out of the Connecticut, the Hartford boats will resume their trips to-day. The *City of Hartford* leaves to-day, and the *Granite State* follows to-morrow. The boats were not able, on account of ice, to get to Hartford until the 24th of March last season.

EDEL HARTMAN died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 127 Waverley-place.

Police Courts.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, two men were detected by a private watchman in an attempt to force open the basement door of the bonded warehouse of Jackson & Woodruff, No. 6 Washington-street, and ran off in opposite directions. The watchman gave an alarm, which attracted Officer Hamill, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who seeing a man running through Washington-street, intercepted and arrested him, when he gave his name as James Wilson. He was subsequently committed for examination. Wilson's confederate escaped. An examination of the warehouse and the tracks in the snow leading to the door, led to the belief that the burglars had effected an entrance during the night, but owing to the absence of the proprietors and employes it was impossible to ascertain yesterday whether any property had been removed.

ALLEGED CLUBBING.

James Devine, of No. 143 Mulberry-street, having trouble in his family on Saturday night, Officer Decker, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was called into the house to quell the disturbance. Devine refused to admit the officer into his room, but, after obtaining instructions to arrest him from the Sergeant, Decker returned, and having gained access to the room, attempted to obey his orders. Devine, who is said to have then been comparatively quiet, resisted arrest, saying that the officer had no right to enter his room. A dispute ensued, and it is alleged that the officer had recourse to his club, using it freely upon Devine's head, and that he was finally successful in getting the refractory prisoner to the Station-house. Yesterday morning, when Devine was arraigned upon a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct, he made a counter charge of assault against the officer, and related the circumstances leading to his arrest. The officer claimed that he did not use his club until Devine had seized an ax and threatened to cut him down, but this statement was denied by Devine. Devine was discharged by the Magistrate, and the dispute between him and the officer will next be heard before the Police Commissioners.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 83¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 25½; Illinois, 97¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 32¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 13—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13—11 A. M.

PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £31 5s. ₱ ton.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 13.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady last night.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13—1 P. M.

Consols close at 92¾ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25½; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 13—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer at a slight advance. Middling Uplands, 12d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d. ₱ cental for California White, and 8s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western. Peas, 41s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 75s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 13.

COTTON—The market opens firm, both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 13—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 87¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, March 13—Evening.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 13—Evening.

Tallow active at 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 13—Evening.

Petroleum dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 13.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 61s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 13.

Cotton market firm for both on spot and afloat; 142f. on spot.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, March 14.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 87½@87¾ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 14.

The following are the closing prices for Merchandise for the week ending last night: SUGAR—Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard active at 8¾@9¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 quiet at 10@10¼ reals; Inferior or common Muscovadoes dull at 7¼@7½ reals; Grocery grades active at 9@9½ reals. MOLASSES—Clayed buoyant at 6½ reals ₱ kegs; Muscovado buoyant at 7½ reals. LARD easier at 20¼c.@22¼c. FLOUR quiet at $10 62½@$12 37½. BUTTER dull. TALLOW active at 10¾c.@10¾c. BACON firm at 21c. HONEY buoyant at 4½ reals ₱ gallon. WAX quiet at $7@$8 for Yellow, and $10@$11 for White. PETROLEUM firm at 41¾@45½ reals ₱ gallon. POTATOES dull at $3 25 ₱ bbl. HAMS firm at 19½c.@23½c. LUMBER declining; White Pine, $15@$19 ₱ 1,000. SHOOKS—Box dull at 5½ reals; Hogsheads dull at $2@$2 25; Empty Hogsheads—Market supplied; quoted at $2. HOOPS firm; long-shaved, $52 50; short, $42 50. FREIGHTS declining; ₱ box Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1 50@$1 75; ₱ hhd. Sugar to do., $7@$8; ₱ hhd. Molasses ₱ do., $4 @$5. EXCHANGE—On London, 11½@11¾ premium; on United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 2@2½ discount; in gold, ½@1½ ₱ cent. discount. The stock of SUGAR in warehouses of Havana and Matanzas is reported at 168,000 boxes and 12,000 hhds.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 13.

EXCHANGE on New-York quiet at 1-10 premium, selling, and 1-10 off buying. FLOUR heavy; $4 50@$4 87½ for Spring Superfine, $5@$6 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $1 11¼@$1 12; No. 2 at $1 08½@$1 09¼; No. 3, 98c.@$1; Rejected, 91c. CORN dull, and declined ½c.@1c.; New, 47¼c.@49c. OATS dull and declined ½c.; No. 2, 37½c.; sales at 52c., seller last half of April; 51¾c., seller last half of month. RYE quiet; No. 1, $1 15@$1 16. BARLEY neglected and nominal. SEEDS dull; Timothy, $2 75@$3 15. Flax, $2 50. HIGHWINES—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Dressed HOGS quiet at $11 75@$12 50, dividing on 200 lbs. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 1,700 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,700 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,300 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 13.

TOBACCO nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@25c.; sales Fall Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6 00; Double Extra, $6 50@$7; Treble Extra, $8@$9. WHEAT dull; Prime Red and White, $1 50@$1 55; Choice, $1 70@$1 75; Good to Choice No. 2 Spring, $1 15@$1 20. CORN heavy; Choice White, 60c. @61c.; Fancy, 63c.@70c. OATS unchanged. BARLEY declining; Prime Iowa Spring, $1 90@$1 95; very Choice, $2 00@$2 15. RYE dull at $1 30@$1 35. PORK firmer. Bulk MEATS—Nothing doing. BACON dull; City Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, buyers' option, June, 18c.; Shoulders, 14c. LARD unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS firm at $8@$10 75 for small light to heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, March 13.

COTTON more active and irregular; Middlings, 28¼c.; sales, 6,300 bales; receipts, 1,162 bales; exports, 385 bales. GOLD, 132. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 143; Commercial, 142¾; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 @$6 37; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7 25. CORN scarce at 82½c.@85c. OATS dull at 75c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY—Prime Jobbing, $28. MESS PORK firmer at $33. BACON quiet at 14¼c.@17½c. LARD dull; Tierces, 18¼c.@18½c.; Keg, 20c.@20½c. SUGAR dull; Common, 12¾c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES dull; Prime, 70c.@75c. WHISKY dull; Western rectified, 95¾c.@$1. COFFEE nominal; Fair, 15¼c.; Prime, 16c.@17¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 13.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 28¼c.@29½c. FLOUR greatly depressed and small business; Superfine and Extra unchanged; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7 50@$8 25; Ohio do., $8 @$9 25. WHEAT dull and weak; Red, $1 60; California, $1 85@$1 90. RYE, $1 55. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM feverish; Crude, unchanged; Refined, 33½c. SUGAR dull at 12¾c.@12¾c. for good refining Cuba. COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY selling slowly at 95c.@96c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 13.

FLOUR dull; Choice Minnesota, $5 75@$6; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 25@$5 75; Medium, $5 @$5 25. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 09 for No. 1 and $1 05½ for No. 2. OATS declining; New, 53c.@55c. RYE nominally lower. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS firm at $12@$12 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bbls. Pork.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, March 13.

FLOUR nominally unchanged. GRAIN nominally unchanged. COTTON quiet and firm; Middlings, 27½c. TOBACCO—Nothing doing. WHISKY dull at 91c. Mess PORK dull and nominal; held at $31 50. LARD nominally unchanged. BULK MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 12½; Sides, 14½c.; generally held ¼c. higher. BACON firmer; Shoulders in demand at 13½c.; Sides, 16½c.@17c.; held ¼c. higher. HAMS, 18½c.@19c. GOLD, 131. EXCHANGE firmer.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 13.

COTTON nominally unchanged. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull; sales Prime Pennsylvania Red at $1 70@$1 75. CORN firmer for White at 85c.@86c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS, no market. RYE very dull at $1 45. Mess PORK quiet at $32 50@$33. BACON more active; Rib Sides, 16¼c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@18c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@15c.; Hams, 20c.@21c. LARD firm at 20c. WHISKY firm; sales at 96c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 13.

FLOUR, $4 75@$5 50. WHEAT quiet; Choice $1 60. Legal Tenders, 77¾. The latest sales on the quotations of mining stocks: Alpha, 35; Belcher, 20; Bullion, 8; Challar, 164; Confidence, 35; Crown Point, 75; Empire Mill, 74; Gould & Curry, 106; Hale & Norcross, 95; Imperial, 101; Kentuck, 265; Ophir, 35; Overman, 66; Savage, 65; Sierra Nevada, 32; Yellow Jacket, 61.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 13.

FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50@$8 for Amber Winter; $9 for White; $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower. No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55. No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 35. CORN dull and lower; sales car lots No. 1 at 78c. OATS and other grains nominal. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $25 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 95c.; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 65c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 13.

TOBACCO—Sales 86 hhds.; Lugs, $5@$8; Common to Cutting Leaf, $8 50@$15 50; Hart County, $21. Mess PORK, $32. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c. Clear Rib Sides, 17c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 50@$1 55. CORN, 60c.@63c. OATS, 60c.@64c. RYE, $1 50. WHISKY, 93c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, March 13.

FLOUR dull and nominally lower and inactive. WHEAT dull; 3c. lower, on spot; 2c. lower, buyer April; sales of Amber at $1 46@$1 52, buyer April. CORN dull and declined 1¾c.; No. 1, 65c.; No. 2, 62c.; no grade, 62c. OATS held at 63c. for No. 1; 60c. for No. 2. RYE declined 1c.; light sales at $1 28 for No. 1 BARLEY lull.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT entirely neglected. CORN dull; New selling at 80c.@81c. on track; Old nominal at 90c. in store. OATS dull; held at 66½c. in store. RYE nominal. BARLEY—Asking $2 10 for Canadian; no inquiry. SEEDS dull; no sales. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 13.

COTTON firmer at 27½c.@27¾c. Receipts, 441 bales; exports 778 bales. FLOUR quiet: Superfine, $6 @$6 50. CORN, 75c. OATS, 70c. PORK, $33. SIDES, 18c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18c. LARD, 20c.@21c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 16¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, March 13.

COTTON—Quiet and steady; sales, 250 bales; Middlings, 27½c.; holders asking higher rates; receipts, 287 bales; exports, coastwise, 852 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, March 13.

Spirits TURPENTINE dull. RESIN active at $1 65@$1 80; Crude TURPENTINE quiet. TAR quiet at $2 60. COTTON dull; nothing doing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 13.

COTTON rather more active, but easier; sales, 360 bales; Middlings, 27¾c.@28c.; receipts, 722 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, March 13.

COTTON in good demand and firm; sales, 1,500 bales; Low Middlings, 25¾c.; receipts, 781 bales; exports, none.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 13.

Stocks steady: Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold, 131¾.

[Advertisement.]

The burglar compelled to be his own informer. The opening of each window and door rings a bell in the sleeping room. The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph has had an experience of eight years without a failure. It removes all care and anxiety about burglary. All infringement either by using or selling will be dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore...March 3..Liverpool....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria.....March 16..New-York..Hamburg
Russia.....March 17..New-York..Liverpool.
Manhattan.....March 17..New-York..Liverpool.
New-York.....March 18..New-York..Bremen.
Tripoli.....March 18..New-York..Liverpool.
City of Baltimore....March 20..New-York..Liverpool.
Iowa.....March 20..New-York..Glasgow.
Celtia.....March 20..New-York..London.
Pereire.....March 20..New-York..Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle.....March 18..New-York..Havana.
Rising Star.....March 20..New-York..Aspinwall

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *viâ* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North